

## Strikers force delay on Council of Ireland

ace of the continuing general strike in Ulster, Mr Brian Faulkner's coalition agreed yesterday to postpone establishment of an effective Council of Ireland until after the next elections to the Northern Ireland Assembly, probably in 1977 or 1978. The Social

Democratic and Labour MPs in the Executive accepted the postponement only after Mr Orme, the Minister of State, had pointed out that if they resigned the Executive would collapse and the "loyalist" strikers would have won their demand for fresh elections. The concession did not appear the

strikers, who throughout the day rebuilt barricades that had been removed by soldiers in the morning. The British Government decided to send a further 500 troops to the province and to defer consideration of a request for more than £5m government aid for Belfast shipyards.



Commander of a paramilitary Ulster Defence Association patrol using an armoured car as a lookout post at a Belfast barricade still in position yesterday although my removed barriers on some roads.

## Orme plea saves Faulkner coalition

Robert Fisk

almost resigning en bloc a long and heated discussion at Stormont yesterday, Brian Faulkner's coalition watered down the midday agreement, reducing for at least three and possibly for ever the "yes" of the proposed Interim Council of Ireland, their gesture did nothing to ease the "loyalists" whose strike continued to keep industrial and commerce in a state of atrophy, one point during their talks mainly Roman Catholic and Democratic and Labour ministers in the Faulkner administration said that they had to resign their posts if the Council of Ireland, led by many members of the Ulster community, was to end partition. They were prepared to resign only if the entire Executive would collapse if they

The Ulster Workers' Council, which is running the strike, did not bother to comment on the Westminster decision to defer for the moment extra financial aid to Harland and Wolff, the Belfast shipbuilders.

It was another long yesterday after Mr Wilson had held a meeting of ministers attended by Mr Rees, Secretary of State for Northern Ireland, that a decision on a request for further Government aid in excess of £5m for Harland and Wolff, had been postponed in view of the strike and intimidation of men who wanted to work, our Political Correspondent writes. (Details page 19.)

Throughout the day, barricades were re-erected in the east and west of the city, gangs of young men roamed Protestant streets, questioning motorists,

and petrol and oil, embargoed by the strikers, became almost unobtainable. Long queues of motorists built up outside garages which still had supplies while UDA men checked their credentials and jobs to see if they deserved fuel. Electricity supplies were again less than a third, closing down every important industry in Northern Ireland for the third day running.

With the evident reluctance of the loyalists to end their strike and with such a low state of morale in the province's Administration, the Sunningdale agreement and the product of all the months of careful work by British ministers since the time of direct rule have never come so close to breaking down.

When the Executive would have dreamt when they signed the Sunningdale agreement last December that within six months the Executive would agree to postpone perhaps its most important decision.

The formula, which was announced yesterday evening, means that Council of Ministers from the Irish Republic and from the Executive, acting only on the basis of concrete unanimity, would be set up as a forum for "consultation, cooperation and coordination" after a meeting of

the British, Irish and Ulster governments. But phase two of the Council of Ireland, which would transfer functions from Northern Ireland departments to the ministers and which would provide for a consultative Assembly made up of members of the Stormont Assembly and the Dail in Dublin, has been put off until after the next election in the province in either 1977 or 1978.

The loyalists gave the Council of Ireland short shrift. The Rev Ian Paisley whose Democratic Unionist Party is supporting the strike, said that it was "a lame attempt to bluff people into a united Ireland". It might slow the journey but would not halt its progress.

"The strike must continue until there is a negotiation with the British Government on the Constitution Act and the Sunningdale agreement," he said. "If you look carefully at their document you will find that the Council of Ministers will mean that part of the Council of Ireland is going to be implemented by the Executive."

This Council of Ministers will control the police through the two police authorities because the appointments to the police authorities must be approved by the Home Office.

The sisters began their hunger strike shortly after being sentenced.

Continued on page 2, col 5

## Price girls no longer force-fed

By a Staff Reporter

A new controversy developed last night over the Price sisters, when the Home Office said that efforts to force-feed them had been stopped because they were refusing to cooperate with doctors at Brixton Prison.

According to the Home Office, the sisters have had no food for five days. They were jailed for life in November for their part in the London car-bombings.

In Belfast Miss Clare Price, their sister, said: "The Home Office statement is not true. I have received a letter from the girls which states that the prison doctors have said they are no longer prepared to force-feed them.

"My sisters have refused for some time to walk to the room where the force-feeding is administered and have had to be carried to it.

The Home Office said the girls refused to be force-fed on Saturday and since then had received only water. They were under close medical supervision.

The sisters began their hunger strike shortly after being sentenced.

Continued on page 2, col 5

## John Donaldson on the iron way to anarchy

John Donaldson, President of the doomed National Industrial Relations Court, yesterday attacked Mr Hugh Scanlon's workers' for denying democratic

Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers had a policy with regard to industrial Relations Act the which has not been seen country for centuries. It had denied Parliament authority to legislate on its relations.

denied the authority of tribunals to administer even for its members' great play of the law, its executive is the democratic decisions of which bind us all, used.

all, it is blind to the consequences of such an approach. If it does not do not the same? This way any and anarchy?

The report was of Tuesday's proceedings in Parliament in the committee stage of the Trade Union and Labour Relations Bill.

in guidelines for enterprise board

## Government hope to set up register of MPs' interests by start of recess

By Hugh Noyes

Parliamentary Correspondent

Westminster

Mr Short, Leader of the Commons, opening a debate yesterday on the declaration of members' interests, told MPs that the Government believed it would be possible to set up a register of interests in some form by the start of the summer recess.

It was the Government's proposal that a select committee should consider and report on the scope of the register, how it should be compiled and maintained, how the registrations and declarations of MPs should be enforced, and what classes of persons other than members should be required to register.

The Government would ask the Commons to come to a decision on those matters before the autumn recess.

While there was much division among MPs on whether the register should be compulsory or voluntary, it was clear that with few exceptions the majority bowed to the prevailing public mood and were prepared to sacrifice their privacy in the interests of the good name of Parliament.

While MPs on both sides were being allowed a free vote, Mr Short left the House in no doubt that he favoured a compulsory

register, while Mr Prior, leading for the Opposition, felt that a voluntary system would best suit their purpose.

Mr Prior said there were immense practical difficulties in the compulsory approach. There were some on the left wing of the Labour Party who looked on this exercise as a way of creating a full-time House of Commons.

By stirring up malice or envy towards those who had outside interests they sought to bring pressure to bear on MPs to give them up, Mr Prior said.

Mr Short said there was increasing public concern and anxiety over the outside interests of MPs. A great deal of that had been generated by the press and there was need for members to have better opportunities to meet their constituents and to explain their financial interests.

Mr Prior felt that the Government resolution on the register went far beyond what was required. It could be misleading and might involve breaches of privacy, he said. Referring to the question of whether MPs should have outside interests, Mr Prior said some members made a very good living out of raising hot topics and then getting on television and talking about them.

Parliamentary report, page 12

## Lisbon promise of full independence in Africa

From Our Own Correspondent

Lisbon, May 22

The new Portuguese Government favours decolonisation in its African territories "and not neo-colonialism", Dr Mario Soares, the Socialist Foreign Minister, says in an interview published here today.

Dr Soares, replying to questions put by the Paris weekly *Jeune Afrique*, said that the aim of his talks in London this weekend with representatives of the Guinea freedom movement, the African Party for the Independence of Guinea-Bissau and Cape Verde (PAIGC) will be "a ceasefire, self-determination, and independence".

To accelerate the independence process bilateral talks would be necessary with each of the independence movements since the problems facing each

country were different, the minister said.

Dr Soares said he was prepared to negotiate only with effective liberation movements in the Portuguese territories and not "puppet movements".

He listed as truly representative movements (which he defined as those which had fought on the ground) PAIGC in Guinea-Bissau, Fretilin in Mozambique, and three movements in Angola—the Movement for the Liberation of Angola (MLA), the National Front (FNL), and LNU.

Dr Soares sounded optimistic about overcoming difficulties in such negotiations. The "sole real problem", he said, concerned demobilising those African troops who had fought in the Portuguese Army into the life of the future independent states.

Lisbon's negotiators, page 5

## Security concern as man who tried to kidnap Princess Anne is committed to hospital by judge

By David Leigh

Royal security is clearly going to be a source of great anxiety after the attempt by Ian Ball to kidnap Princess Anne in The Mall in March, the fire attempt to kidnap a member of the Royal Family.

Mr Ball, aged 26, who shot four people in the attempt and planned to hold the Princess for a £3m ransom was committed at the Central Criminal Court yesterday to a mental hospital.

He admitted the attack.

Lord Denbury, the Lord Chief Justice, said he had considered sending Mr Ball to prison because such offences become more serious and more common throughout the world.

But after bearing psychiatric evidence he committed Mr Ball to Rampton special hospital in Nottinghamshire.

He can be released only on the direction of the Home Secretary.

While the trial was in progress the Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh, attending a service in St Paul's Cathedral only a few hundred yards away, The Duke read the lesson. "If a man imagines himself to be somebody when he is nothing... a man reads what he says." Princess Anne stayed at home at Sandhurst.

Mr Ball admitted the attempted kidnapping, two counts of attempted murder and two counts of wounding.

Mr Samuel Silkin, QC, the Attorney General, described the "horrible" and "almost unbelievable" plot Mr Ball had perfected in obsessive detail over three years.

Mr Ball, a solitary and uncommunicative person with a history of schizoid illness, used two false identities, used accommodation addresses, bought guns in Spain, hired a car and rented a house near Princess Anne's home at Sandhurst.

He said he had decided on her, after considering a list of potential famous victims, because she was a girl and would be easiest.

A long ransom note was prepared, telling the Queen how he wanted the £3m and a free pardon delivered to him.

Continued on page 4

In the letter, Mr Ball described how he wanted the money and documents brought to him in an aircraft at Heathrow airport, London, bound for Zurich. He said he wanted the documents brought by one of his solicitors, Mr Clarke. The letter continued:

No one else will be acceptable. If he is ill, I want him brought to me on a stretcher, and he is dead, I want him buried dug up and brought to the plane.

Mr Ball wrote that he would require the Queen to come to him in the aircraft, where she would be asked questions and be required to give a sample signature to ascertain that she was in fact the Queen. Once they were in Switzerland, Princess Anne would be released.

Mr Silkin praised the courage of all those who had tackled Mr Ball to The Mall, avoiding a greater tragedy. Princess Anne had been remarkably calm, the Queen was told. Inspector James Benson, her bodyguard, had tried again and again to stop Mr Ball pulling her out of the royal limousine, although his gun had jammed and he was shot three times as he protected the Princess.

Mr Alexander Callender, the chauffeur, was shot as he tried to tackle the gunman, and so was Police Constable Michael Hulks, who ran into The Mall and still managed to radio for help despite his wounds. Mr Brian Connelly, a journalist, who stopped his taxi and tried to take Mr Ball's gun away before he was wounded, was praised, as was Mr Richard Russell, a businessman, who punched Mr Ball three times.

The police questioned Mr Ball throughout the night of March 20. They were worried lest he might be part of a wider conspiracy or had been used to carry out a political assassination.

Mr John Hasan, QC, for the defence, said the plot had been the single desperate enterprise of a sick man, who wanted to highlight the deficiencies in the National Health Service. He had planned to use the £3m and a free pardon to improve the psychiatric services.

Mr Ball was an inadequate personality who was completely isolated, but had not planned to hurt Princess Anne. He had even considered calling the plan off after her wedding "because they looked such a nice couple". "This case is an apt illustration of how vulnerable public figures are to the mentally disturbed", counsel said.

Many security weaknesses were revealed by Mr Ball's attack. He followed the Princess for several days and his car was seen parked at Sandhurst without being suspected. Ironically, only seven hours before the attack, a local detective inspector, in pursuit of a local burglar, searched his car and examined his driving licence in a false name.

Buckingham Palace gives details of royal whereabouts to members of the public, and they are also available to newspaper social pages. A palace official said last night: "We shall carry on. The public had to be able to see the Royal Family."

The police had a squad of police officers, from which personal bodyguards are drawn, has been recruiting extra officers. Scotland Yard will not discuss security, but says that was normal annual recruitment.

The Walther PPK lightweight pistol carried by Inspector Beaton has been examined. It is thought that faulty ammunition caused it to jam, but its replacement is almost certainly still under consideration. The pistol has a reputation for occasional jamming.

Special training for royal chauffeurs has also been considered. Mr Ball was able to stop the royal car to a halt without difficulty. He was also able to explain why some security weakness; the car doors were not locked from the inside. The car was not escorted.

The fundamental dilemma that attackers such as Mr Ball present has still not been resolved. How can royal security be reconciled with the inevitably public nature of the British monarchy's role in society?

Trial and background, page 4

## Bonn intelligence chief has links with East

From Dan van der Vat

West Germany, May 22

West Germany, still reeling from the shock of the discovery of the "spy in the Chancellery" which led to the resignation of Herr Brandt, was tonight presented with another political scandal.

An economic magazine called Capital claimed tonight to have a report originating from the American Central Intelligence Agency suggesting that a senior West German counter-intelligence official had connexions with the East German or Soviet secret service.

The official will take all possible legal steps to prevent publication of the magazine's edition next week, a spokesman for his office said tonight. He is said to be a refugee from East Germany.

The magazine says that the "showing" of Herr Günter Guillaume, the alleged Chancellor

spy, a few weeks ago, was a diversionary manoeuvre designed to prevent the discovery of a "far more important agent". Capital's chief reporter told the West German news agency tonight that the source for the story was connected with the CIA and it had been checked carefully.

Government spokesmen refused to comment, but an official of the ruling Social Democratic Party said the report was a "political crime novel" designed to confuse the public.

The editor of the Munich mass circulation magazine Quick said tonight that he had been in possession of similar material for some time. His magazine was checking it.

A spokesman for the American Embassy in Bonn emphatically denied the existence of any such document as the magazine Capital claimed to have in its possession.

## The rest of the news

House sales: Police open inquiry into allegations concerning two officers

2 Babies: More with low weight

3 Mental and subnormality

Education: Recruits for teacher training to be cut by another 2,000

3 Crucible: Workers to lobby the Cabinet

3 Bonn: Herr Schmidt to see new French President in effort to save EEC

4 Italy: Florence loses offer of gift of Marin sculpture

5 Watergate: Mr Nixon defies more subpoenas for tapes

5 Middle East: Dr Kissinger confident that agreement on Golan disengagement is near

6 Law Report: 'Champagne' case not to be referred to European Court

7 Banks: Michael Ratcliffe reviews Doris Langley Moore's new study of Byron

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## HOME NEWS

## Labour Party moves nearer to a North-east inquiry by deciding on study of terms of reference

By Michael Hatfield

Political Staff

The Labour Party yesterday moved nearer to accepting demands for an inquiry into affairs in the North-east with a decision to ask its organizational committee to examine possible terms of reference.

National executive members took the decision after a 90-minute debate in which strong objections were raised against an inquiry.

The organizational committee will now have to decide whether there should be an inquiry into the North-east Regional Labour Party as a whole, into specific Labour groups or councils, or into individuals.

Mrs Castle, Secretary of State for Social Services, who did not support the need for an inquiry, suggested that the party should turn over to the police its documents on the party inquiry into the Blyth constituency party, but it was pointed out that it was up to the police to make any request.

Mrs Williams, Secretary of

State for Prices and Consumer Protection, who was not present, had written suggesting that the party should announce publicly that it was prepared to hand over any relevant documents, and that was supported by Miss Joan Lester. It was argued that it would be better to announce that publicly, rather than wait for the police to make any request, but that proposal was rejected.

Those who argued against the inquiry were Mr Denis Healey, Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr Ian Mikardo, chairman of the Parliamentary Labour Party and chairman of the party's international committee, and Mr Hayward, general secretary of the Labour Party. Their argument was that an inquiry could serve no purpose because those who conducted it would have no right to subpoena witnesses. There were suggestions that the party would be foolish to waste its dirty linen in public and be exploited by the press.

Mr Hayward said the party was not an "amateur fraud squad". Under its rules it had the right to inquire into any complaints, but when it came to the breaking of the law it was clearly a matter for the police. It was no matter for the Labour Party.

The news that a local party resolution demanding an inquiry has been referred to a subcommittee of the national executive has caused resentment.

Last night Mr Geoffrey Rhodes, Labour MP for Newcastle, East, said: "To do that is a complete non-event, and not likely to impress anyone up here. What we need more than ever is a national inquiry, not only into what rules have been broken but what new rules are needed as preventive medicine for the future."

Mr John Chalmers, of the boilermakers' union, said he was "fed up to the last river at the allegiances and wild talk which is going around". Mr Chalmers, who comes from the North-east area and conducted the inquiry into complaints about relations between Mr Edward Milne and his Blyth constituency party, proposed that the party should make public its inquiry to show that the inquiry was not involved with Mr Poulsen and Mr T. Dan Smith.

Sir Charles Kimber, charities review organizer for the county, says in his final report that the commissioners were not as helpful as they might have been.

In the course of the review, which was designed to tidy up the pattern of many small charities with archaic purposes, there was, he says, a change in policy by the Charity Commissioners which hampered his work. In his final recommendations he asks Oxford County Council to call upon the Home Secretary for an inquiry into the situation.

It seems in fact that without informing local authorities, the Charity Commissioners' original policy is continued parish charities for the poor in order to provide relief in different charities was soon abandoned.

"The answer is to get more people in our party into the decision-making," he said.

## Police open inquiry into sale of houses by prominent northern builder

From Christopher Walker

Newcastle upon Tyne

Durham County police announced yesterday that a full investigation has been opened into allegations that two senior members of the force had been sold cut-price bungalows by a prominent northern builder.

The matter is now under investigation by members of the Durham CID. As yet, neither of the police officers concerned has been suspended from his duties, a police officer said last night.

The allegations, published in

*The Times* yesterday, were supported by documents handed to the Northumbria police earlier this week by Mr Edward Milne, Independent Labour MP for Blyth. He has been campaigning for a national inquiry into local government corruption in the North-east.

The latest controversy involves senior police officers basing increased the feeling among the police officers concerned that an urgent inquiry is needed to clear the air and protect those who have not been involved.

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## Inquiry into Charity Commission sought

By Our Religious Affairs Correspondent

An inquiry into some aspects of the work of the Charity Commissioners has been proposed as a result of a seven-year review of local charities in Oxfordshire.

A man, aged 73, who was injured at Monaghan, died in hospital on Tuesday, bringing to six the deaths from the bomb there.

The 283 soldiers, described as part of the "elite" of the republic's army of 11,300, arrived by jet from Tel Aviv. The rest of the 340 men in the Middle East contingents will follow later.

They were an ad hoc group drawn from regular units for the United Nations. The men will rejoin their units and become part of a pool for border duties.

The Irish Army has two infantry battalions of 1,000 men backed by a mobile squadron of another 500 with armoured cars working along the border.

The British Army on the Ulster side can act as an inde-

## Irish soldiers return from Suez for security duties on border

From Stewart Tendler

Dublin

Nearly 300 soldiers flew into Dublin yesterday from United Nations duties on the Suez Canal zone to support the Irish Republic's border security after the car-bomb attacks. They arrived as flags in the republic were flying at half-mast after a result Mass in Dublin for the 31 victims of the explosions.

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The British Army on the Ulster side can act as an inde-

pendent force but the Irish troops are used to support the civil power of the police at the 13 posts along the 31-mile border. There is no direct link between the two armies and they rely on telephone links between the police forces of Ulster and the republic.

Hundreds attended the Mass at Dublin's Pro-Cathedral.

Mr Chidley, the Irish President, Mr Cosgrave, the Prime Minister, and other members of the republic's parliament heard the Archbishop of Dublin, Dr. Ryan, describe the attacks as "a senseless sacrifice of the lives of innocent people".

Strike condemned: Trade union leaders yesterday condemned the strike in Northern Ireland as sectarian action by an unrepresentative workers' council seeking to impose a complete stoppage of work by violence and intimidation (our Labour Correspondent writes).

The TUC general council supported the Government's refusal to negotiate with the strike leaders. It called on employers in the province to keep open

factories, shops and offices so that people could assert their right to go to work.

The TUC's firmer stand came in the wake of industrial action come after the personal initiative of Mr Len Murray, the general secretary, in leading a back-to-work march in Belfast on Tuesday.

Strasbourg, May 22.—An interim report on inquiries into allegations that British forces committed "abuses" or degrading treatment of prisoners in Northern Ireland will be submitted to the European Commission on Human Rights during a session opening here tomorrow.

The commission's executive committee heard 24 witness statements presented by the Government of the Irish Republic at secret hearings in Norway earlier this month.

The investigators, who had heard witness statements presented by the Irish Government in Strasbourg late last year and early this year, are due to hear a few more tomorrow. Witnesses remain unnamed, the commission said today. Reader.

## Ministers accused of retreat on Chile

By Our Political Staff  
Cabinet ministers Labour Party Nationalist Committee were accused by the right wing of backing down their collective response over the Chilean war.

The executive approved without a recommendation that Britain should forthwith its decision on the the warships to Chile.

Any right-wing executive challenge the recommendation collapsed when right-wingers saw that ministers were expected to support it of Mr Callaghan, Secretary for Foreign Affairs.

Mr Callaghan, who is due to send a letter to Edward, general secretary that the case against Britain had not been properly put to the committee therefore requested minister should be informed. Nobody, however, called reference back.

Among the ministers before the discussion took place because of other business Mr Healey, Chancellor of the Exchequer, and Mr deputy party leader as President of the Council Wilson and Mrs V. Secretary of State for Social Services, who is due to send a letter to Edward, general secretary that the case against Britain had not been properly put to the committee therefore requested minister should be informed. Nobody, however, called reference back.

One sign of the effectiveness of the strike was the stream of constant and sometimes rather frightened visitors to the Ulster Workers' Council headquarters at the Vanguard Party offices in east Belfast. Nurses, doctors, postal workers and businessmen turned up to, and on some occasions begged, for special passes printed by the strikers, which allowed them free access to barricaded streets.

The barricades came down early enough early yesterday but within a few hours they had been re-erected in some streets by gangs of youths. Road blocks were set up in the provincial towns of Newry, Downpatrick and Dungannon in Co. Down. Leading article, page 19.

By Our Labour Staff  
Leaders of the N Union of Seamen have an £8.25m pay deal which gives increases averaging week to 38,000 foreign merchant seamen. Three ago the offer was thrown the annual conference union.

Only three of the 16 tiers of the union voted against the deal requiring Pay Board approval. From July 2 seamen's average earn over £49 for a 66-hour week.

## Seamen's union accepts £8m pay agreement

Acquittal after 63-day trial

Donat Gomez, aged Jamaican Bible College, was cleared at Birmingham Crown Court yesterday after separate trials which lasted of 63 days. The hearing of its kind in legal history, and cost £200,000.

A jury found Mr Goncalves, 21, of Euston, London, guilty of stabbing a prostiute in a car park at Stoke-on-Trent in March last year. He was discharged, but will continue to serve a fine imposed two ago for living on immorality, wounding, causing bodily harm and assault.

## 23 hurt in bus crash

Twenty-three people injured yesterday when buses collided at Small Birmingham, but a police said nobody was seriously

## More low-weight babies with mental subnormality

By Pearce Wright

Science Correspondent

In spite of improvements in health and social services, there is an increase in the incidence of babies with abnormally low birth weights which could affect their mental development.

That was stated in London yesterday by Professor Raymond Illsley, of the Medical Research Council medical sociology unit in Aberdeen. He was describing studies by his group into changes among the population in attitudes towards reproduction, fertility and child development.

It might be, he said, that the decrease in the birth rate with better family planning had been withdrawn healthy reproducers. That had left a disproportionate number of those from social backgrounds that would bear risk.

Figures showed that the higher-income groups, professional classes and students were greater users of the pill and family planning services than the lower-income groups.

Irresponsible patients: There is too much irresponsibility by people using the National Health Service and the danger is that that "could not care less" attitude is spreading to the caring professions. Dr Ronald Gibson, former chair-

What the caring professions were finding increasingly difficult to take was the irresponsibility, admitted in a small section of the population who were putting the service at risk and spoiling it for others.

Should someone who ran out of petrol call a duty doctor as the most likely person to have some to spare? Should a patient ill at night call two doctors to make sure that one arrived?

Doctors were too cheap. He thought people cared more for their dogs. When the dog was ill they had to pay, but when they were ill the doctor cost them nothing.

Dr Gibson was addressing the National Association of Funeral Directors at Weston-super-Mare.

man of the council of the British Medical Association, said yesterday day (our Medical Reporter writes).

Dr. Gibson, a Winchester family doctor, and a keen supporter of the NHS since its inception, said he had a sense of unease.

Because the NHS was a state, belonging to nobody, irresponsibility had been eliminated. A patient who had less than £5 worth of medicine on a bus demanded another prescription and was outraged at the suggestion that she should pay.

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## HOME NEWS

## Recruits for teacher training to be hit by another 2,000

**in Devlin**  
Education Correspondent  
Government is to make an cut in the number of teacher training places, Mr Prentice, Secretary of Education and Science, announced yesterday.

Mr Prentice told the Association of Education Committees he said that because of a drop in the birth rate there was no need for any class more than 30 children end of the decade.

Prentice told the Association of Education Committees he said that the number of places in the colleges could be cut from 32,000 to 30,000 in 1975. The numbers ready to be cut from £32,000 from this year.

He also disclosed a drop of a third in the birth rate in projected for the Department of Education and Science. In 1969 the department estimated there would be 40,000 children in primary schools by 1981. The latest projection showed that the total be 41,000.

A fact that weighed heavily in his decision is understood to have been the 12 per cent drop in the birth rate there is concern about the risk of producing unemployment teachers. "This does not risk of producing more than we could ideally do use of, but more than than education authorities able to employ."

Over the school population risen by more than 1, including 250,000 as a result of raising the leaving age. In each of the

next two years the increase would be only a little more than 100,000, and even less in the year after that. Beyond about 1977 numbers would fall for several years.

"Ten years from now it is virtually certain that, despite the raising of the school-leaving age and the expansion of nursery education, there will be fewer pupils in schools than there were last year."

There were about 8,500,000 pupils in state schools last year. The Government planned to have 100,000 more teachers by 1981, reaching a target set by the previous government of 510,000.

Mr Prentice told a press conference later that his department had advised him that he could still reach that target by cutting the number of teacher recruits to 29,000. But after pressure from the Advisory Committee on the Supply and Training of Teachers he had agreed on 30,000.

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## R Powell says respect for law being undermined

Peter Evans  
Affairs Correspondent

of super-Marco

ough bad and absurd action governments bad named respect for law and Mr Enoch Powell told officers at Weston-super-Mare yesterday, at the annual conference of their association, that people will not respect a law if it is unpredictable and capricious in its operation", he said. Parliament had engaged in enacting, in the of publicity and political controversy, a great mass of legislation. Powell attacked what he called a lot of rubbish being about "the will of Parlia-

ment". That was not the law of the land, nor in any way binding upon the subject unless and until that will had taken the form of an Act of Parliament—and then only within the precise terms of that Act of Parliament as interpreted, if need be, by the courts.

Whenever one found on a large scale that acceptance of the law had broken down, understanding had been inadequate. Very often, when that acceptance was inadequate, it would be found that the law was attempting to do things that were not within the scope of the law and the concepts with which Parliament was attempting to legislate were not compatible with the rule of law.

## oncorde workers lobby the binet

Trevor Fishlock

ey among Bristol aircraft's over the future of the de was replaced yesterday. A strong determination for their jobs. Today 2,000 men are expected to go on Downing Street to the Cabinet. At the British Air Corporation and Rolls-Royce raised about £10,000 action yesterday to pay dues and to make up the of those going to London. More than 24,000 Bristol work for BAC and Rolls-Royce about 10,000 of them are employed on the engine and its engines. 15,000 in the area are to have jobs based partly on the project. thousands of jobs in the BAC works Edge, Surry, and Hurn, and at other Rolls-Royce

Gray, chairman of the Concordia project, said: "The work force for the Concordia project has been reduced by a delegation of 36 to 30. Mr Heath condemned Mr Wilson and his Cabinet as a puppet government "lukewarm to the strong and letting the weakest go to the wall" when he addressed the conference of Conservative women in London yesterday. "What we are watching daily is not government but a steady process of appeasement and capitulation", he said.

The Labour Government lacked the strength of will to face the real problems. In each important area of government the minister concerned had capitulated to whatever pressure was bad to face.

Labour had no prices policy. But they had a slogan: "If you can't think of a policy throw in a subsidy." It was quick. It was simple. It sounded good. After all, Labour said, it's only money.

More than three quarters of all the money spent on Labour's food subsidies went to those earning £30 a week or more, and only £1 in £20 would go to pensioners.

The earning £30 or more were baying to pay the biggest increases in Labour taxation. That was the subsidies merry-go-round. "But soon the money will run out", Mr Heath said. "The game will stop. Prices will then push further ahead again. Then the anger of the people of Britain, slow to rise and slow to pacify, will be felt in the land against the Government. Watch out for the price index when it comes out on Friday. Then we shall see the effects of Labour's Budget on prices."

One Labour capitulation overshadowed the rest, even the sell-out on industrial relations or the abandonment of Europe. It is the capitulation to the left on the law."

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Press Association

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## Judge orders police guard for jury

Mr Justice Stocker, at the Central Criminal Court, last night, ordered a guard of 50 detectives for a jury of 12, one of them a woman. The order was made after he had been told of a second attempt to intimidate one of the jury trying a £45,000 bank robbery case.

On trial are Sammy McCarthy, former British featherweight boxing champion, and his wife, Sylvia, both of Nightingale Lane, Wanstead, who deny seeking to obtain medical assistance for John Dallison knowing he committed a robbery.

John Dallison, aged 31, a decorator, of John Barnes Walk, Stratford, London, has denied robbing two banks. His brother, Terence, aged 34, a lorry driver, of the same address, denies conspiracy to rob.

On May 16 the judge delayed the trial while investigations were made into what he said could be construed as a threat. The trial continues today.

## Labour bowing to strong Mr Heath tells women

By Our Political Staff

Mr Heath condemned Mr Wilson and his Cabinet as a puppet government "lukewarm to the strong and letting the weakest go to the wall" when he addressed the conference of Conservative women in London yesterday. "What we are watching daily is not government but a steady process of appeasement and capitulation", he said.

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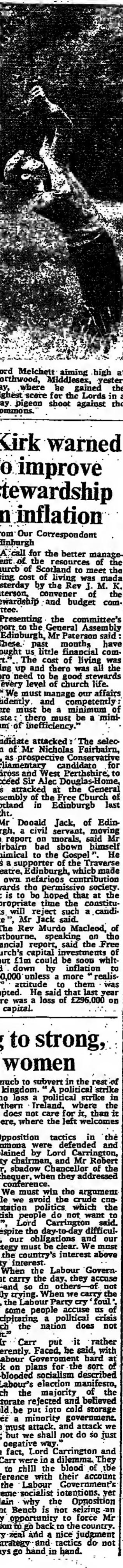
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Detective's hunch about 'Mr Elusive' gave Yard breakthrough in hunt for robbers

## Seven men found guilty in bank raids trial

Seven men accused in the £50,000 bank robbery trial at the Central Criminal Court were found guilty yesterday. One man, James Joseph Marsden, aged 23, unemployed, of Adelaide Road, West Ealing, London, was acquitted on one of the nine charges against him that of robbing Barclays Bank in Wembley of £138,111. The jury found him not guilty of the other eight charges, including the £138,000 bank robbery at Wembley.

The jury, who had been out since Monday, had spent two nights at an hotel.

Bruce Brown, aged 40, a company director of The Crossway, Heston, Middlesex, and Brian James Turner, aged 36, formerly of Folly Close, Radlett, Hertfordshire, were both found guilty of robbing Barclays Bank in Wembley, Essex, of £237,736, and Rayways, of Wembley, of £138,111.

Justice Evelyn discharged the jury from giving verdicts on two charges against Mr Brown relating to an alleged plot to rob Barclays at Wembley, E London, and to receiving £14,940 in stolen money.

## Kilburn bank acquittal

The jury returned a majority guilty verdict of 10 to 2 in the case of Mr Turner. He was accused of robbing the Allied Irish Bank, Kilburn, of £130,000 and of robbing Security Express in Tally Street, Bow, London, of £40,760. The jury were directed to find Mr Turner not guilty on two other charges involving a £70,000 raid at the Midland Bank at Harlesden, London, in which a man was shot.

The jury were also discharged from giving a verdict on a charge of receiving £10,880 in stolen money.

James Edward Wilkinson, aged 33, a dealer of Hindhead Gardens, Northolt, Middlesex, was found guilty by a majority of 10 to 2 on one of the four charges against him, again the robbery at Wembley. He was accused of robbing the Lloyds Bank, Windmill Green, London, and the jury were discharged from giving a verdict on two other charges relating to receiving stolen money.

The jury were directed to return a verdict of not guilty against Mrs Jutta Wilkinson, aged 32, accused of handling £12,645 in stolen money, and directed verdicts of not guilty to be entered on outstanding matters without taking a verdict on them. She was discharged.

The trial was adjourned until today, when the judge will begin to sum up in the case of Anthony Edward Holt, aged 25, of Prince's Gardens, Acton, London, who is accused of robbing Barclays Bank at Wembley.

The judge directed the jury to

acquit Mr Wilkinson of another bank robbery involving £26,074.

Daniel Alfred Allpress, aged 28, a car dealer, of Great North Road, Barnet, Hertfordshire, was also found guilty on only one of the nine charges against him that of robbing Barclays Bank in Wembley of £138,111. The jury found him not guilty of the other eight charges, including the £138,000 bank robbery at Wembley.

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## HOME NEWS

# Hospital order on man who tried to kidnap Princess Anne and shot four people in attack near Palace

By A Staff Reporter

Ian Ball, aged 26, was committed to hospital for an indefinite period by Lord Widgery, the Lord Chief Justice, at the Central Criminal Court yesterday. He had pleaded guilty to trying to kidnap Princess Anne in The Mall last March, while she was returning to Buckingham Palace, attempting to murder two policemen, and wounding two civilians.

The court heard how Mr Ball concocted a detailed plot to kidnap Princess Anne for £3m and fly to Switzerland with a free pardon from the Queen. The courage of the policemen, Mr Alexander Callender, the royal chauffeur, and Mr Brian Connell, a journalist, who were all wounded, was praised by Lord Widgery.

Mr Ball pleaded not guilty to two charges of attempting to murder Mr Connell and Mr Callender, and the charges were not proceeded with.

Mr Samuel Silkin, QC, the Attorney General, outlining the prosecution case, said it was one of fact being stranger than fiction. He continued: "There can be no doubt that the defendant Ball conceived over many years a horrifying plan which he prepared with the most obsessive care and detail to kidnap single-handed in the heart of London a member of the Royal Family."

The attempt had nothing to do with any revolutionary or extremist group. It was thwarted by acts of the most outstanding courage.

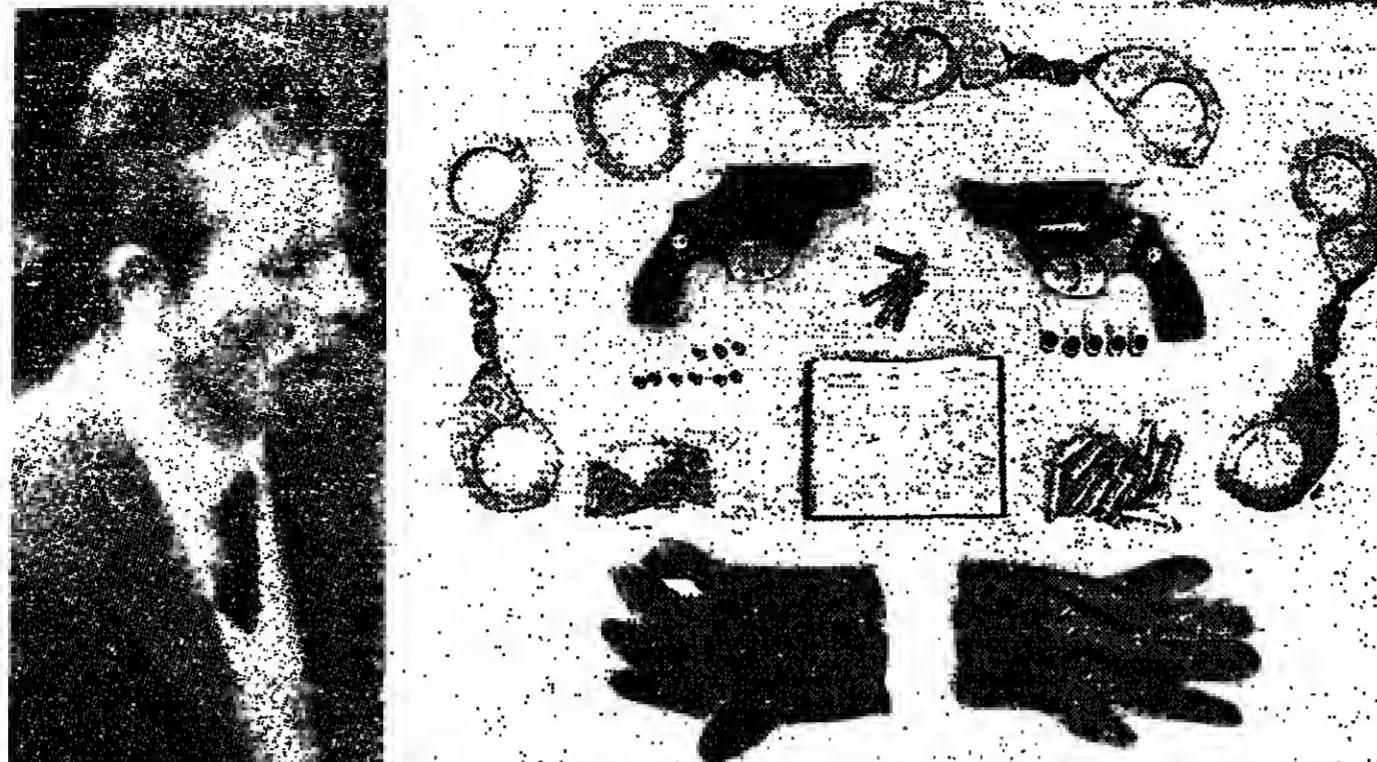
Mr Ball lived alone in a single room in London and began to plan three years ago. In February he asked a member of a firm of solicitors, Dale and Newhry, of Bounslow, to draw up an agreement about an unexplained criminal matter. He wanted to use them as an intermediary in the ransom demand, and had even planned to demand that the Queen should pay his solicitors' costs.

In March he rented a house at Fleet, Hampshire, from estate agents at Frimley, using a false name. He paid a month's rent and a deposit in advance, and moved in. All that could be heard from the house was the sound of his record-player.

He hired a Ford Escort car in Stepney, London, using a driving licence in the name of John Williams, and hired a typewriter from a firm at Camberley, Surrey, attracting attention because he wanted it for only one day. He used it to type out the ransom note addressed to the Queen.

Over the weekend of March 16 and 17 he watched what Princess Anne was doing and the house at Sandhurst where she was living, Mr Silkin continued. His car was seen and noted on each of four days by a staff sergeant, parked about 250 yards from the rear gate. It was seen on Wednesday, March 20, at various times.

That day, a detective chief



Ian Ball and the gun, handcuffs, and keys he had with him in the attack. He was wearing the gloves at the time.

inspector stopped and questioned Mr Ball, thinking he might be connected with a local burglary. Mr Ball gave the name of Williams and a driving licence in that name. The car was searched and nothing was found.

Seven hours later, the attack took place. Mr Silkin said: "Your Lordship may think it was this episode that caused him to act perhaps earlier than he might have."

At about 7.45 pm, Princess Anne and Captain Phillips were driving down The Mall to Buckingham Palace, returning from a visit in the City of London. Mr Ball turned sharply in front of the royal Austin Princess and forced it to stop. He got out and hurried along as if he was going to speak to the chauffeur.

There were five people in the car. In front was Mr Callender, the chauffeur, alongside Inspector James Beaton, Princess Anne's bodyguard. Princess Anne sat behind the driver, Captain Phillips behind Mr Beaton, and the lady-in-waiting, Miss Rowena Brassey, on the folding seat in front of Captain Phillips.

Mr Silkin said that later in a police interview, Mr Ball said of Mr Beaton: "He was the one who would not give up. He kept coming at me."

Mr Callender was the second man to be shot. Mr Ball told him to stay where he was and switch off the engine, but he got out to confront him. He grabbed Mr Ball's right arm and was shot in the chest.

Police constable Michael Hills, who came running from his post at St James's Palace, tried to get Mr Ball's gun from him and was shot in the stomach. He radioed a call for help before collapsing.

Mr Connell, who was in a taxi behind, ran out and tried to calm Mr Ball, asking him to

give him his gun. He was shot in the chest. Then another unarmed man came forward to tackle Mr Ball.

Mr Richard Russell, who had been driving, punched Mr Ball, who fired at him and missed. Det Constable Edmunds, from Cannon Row, finally brought down Mr Ball, still armed, with a rugby tackle.

Mr Ball's ransom letter to the Queen was read out in part: "Open the door or I'll shoot!" He now had a second pistol, a .22. Mr Beaton, with great bravery, put his hand directly in front of the muzzle as Mr Ball fired at the window. The bullet hit his hand.

Even then Mr Beaton refused to give up. He kicked the door open, hoping to knock Mr Ball over, and Mr Ball shot him for the third time, in the stomach. He collapsed on the pavement, and later underwent an emergency operation.

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Mr Callender was the second man to be shot. Mr Ball told him to stay where he was and switch off the engine, but he got out to confront him. He grabbed Mr Ball's right arm and was shot in the chest.

Police constable Michael Hills, who came running from his post at St James's Palace, tried to get Mr Ball's gun from him and was shot in the stomach. He radioed a call for help before collapsing.

Mr Connell, who was in a taxi behind, ran out and tried to calm Mr Ball, asking him to

give him his gun. He was shot in the chest. Then another unarmed man came forward to tackle Mr Ball.

Mr Richard Russell, who had been driving, punched Mr Ball, who fired at him and missed. Det Constable Edmunds, from Cannon Row, finally brought down Mr Ball, still armed, with a rugby tackle.

Mr Ball's ransom letter to the Queen was read out in part: "Open the door or I'll shoot!" He now had a second pistol, a .22. Mr Beaton, with great bravery, put his hand directly in front of the muzzle as Mr Ball fired at the window. The bullet hit his hand.

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Police constable Michael Hills, who came running from his post at





## How design students can learn to cope with the workaday world

Any professional interior designer what is the chief problem of running a practice today, I believe will almost certainly be: "Finding the right staff." There is no shortage of applicants at the end of this academic year, several thousand diploma students will be looking for jobs—there is a lack of emphasis in interior design courses on hazards and responsibilities working in a design office.

One of the few courses that institutes the practical difficulties of client liaison and inter-office communication, as well as need for interior design students to acquire marketable skills rapidly, is the one-year course at Hammersmith College of Art and Building.

The course was inaugurated years ago under the aegis of Mr Baker, head of the college's interior design department. It is specifically for older students. "First of all, they must have enough confidence or technical training to apply for the job of a design assistant and, as a result, I found myself stuck behind a typewriter, longing to be involved in professional design projects. Finally, I applied for a day release place at Hammersmith, but, as I was about to enrol, I heard about the year's course. It has proved to be exactly what I wanted."

Despite the hard work and lack of free time, all the students are enthusiastic about the way the course is organized. This is largely the result of excellent cooperation from visiting staff, as well as the leadership and encouragement of Mrs Shaw, who combines teaching ability with the experience of running a successful design practice.

The first two weeks of the September term are devoted to learning basic skills, such as perspective drawing, preparing plans and conducting surveys. Mrs Shaw said: "At the same time, we introduce the students, many of whom come from abroad, to the London design scene, encouraging them to visit showrooms and to start compiling their own reference library material."

The remainder of the term is allocated to four set projects—a bathroom, kitchen, bedroom and living area—leading up to a general assessment at the end of the first 12-week session. The second term is devoted to four commercial interior design schemes, and the final term

prepared for the terrific amount of work involved, I would probably not have been satisfied with less."

Tessa Foyle, on the other hand, exchanged a challenging job at the BBC for the year's decoration course in order to be able to join her husband's architectural practice. "I used to help out by planning colour schemes and preparing paint schedules when the office was very busy, but I did not have sufficient technical training to be of much use when staff shortages occurred," she said.

In contrast, Australian student Marilyn Cooper is following up a three-year general design course in Sydney as well as several years' experience of working in a design office in this country. Why had she opted for a further course of study? "I did not have enough confidence or technical training to apply for the job of a design assistant and, as a result, I found myself stuck behind a typewriter, longing to be involved in professional design projects. Finally, I applied for a day release place at Hammersmith, but, as I was about to enrol, I heard about the year's course. It has proved to be exactly what I wanted."

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Veronica Shaw (left)

with Marilyn Cooper and a scale model of a travel agency interior

consists of one or two projects specifically designed to strengthen deficiencies shown earlier in the course. An overall assessment of work done is followed by an exhibition at the beginning of June.

As soon as the course is over, each student naturally has to find a job. Last year's group was remarkably successful. Eve Palmer, for example, is now working

for the contracts department of Peter Jones, where projects can range from an hotel in Gibraltar to the prestige interiors of a company flat in Knightsbridge. Others have found equally good jobs with leading hotel groups, an overseas leisure complex, an English brewery and a specialist firm of kitchen planners.

Hilary Gelson

It is surprising what a variety of delicacies you can take on a picnic, with a little imagination and careful packaging. Forget the traditional sandwiches and sausage rolls; here are some ideas for more interesting things to eat.

The golden rule for picnics is to choose foods that are moist and have plenty of flavour. Cold fried leg of chicken, turkey drumsticks, or joints of cold roast duck always seem particularly tasty when eaten with the fingers. So are those small succulent cutlets taken from the best end neck of lamb. Buy a piece of best end neck, roast it whole, and slice it into fingers when cold; you should get about six from one piece. Allow a joint of beef, rare roast, so it is pink and moist, to stand overnight then slice it very thinly. Separate layers of sliced beef with grease-proof paper and wrap them in foil.

If you find this kind of mixture difficult to get right, try my favourite Provençal mixture with tomatoes, herbs and anchovies. To line an 8in quiche tin you will need 4oz shortcrust pastry, home-made using self-raising flour, butter and oil, 1lb ripe tomatoes, the seeds and chop the tomato pulp away. Peel and finely chop the onion and, if you like the taste of garlic, mash one peeled clove to a paste with salt. Melt 4oz butter in a saucepan, add the tomato pulp, onion, garlic, a few sprigs parsley, one sprig of fresh or dried thyme and 2 tablespoons of concentrated tomato puree from a tube. Cover with a lid and cook very gently for 30 minutes.

Instead of taking sandwiches, carry a sliced brown loaf in its wrapping with butter for spreading when you sit down to eat. Buttered slices of bread can be topped with wafer thin cold roast beef and mustard, sliced salami with crisp lettuce, liver sausage or smoked duckling pâté. Taramasalata or a smoked cod roe paté, which you can buy or make yourself, is another easy to carry topping for a picnic open sandwich.

But if you try none of the other toppings, experiment with this one. It has all the fresh flavour of spring. Brown bread slices are buttered and spread liberally with fresh cream cheese, then seasoned with salt and pepper and topped with sliced radishes and cut up spring onions. It is the traditional Belgian worker's lunch, called a *tartine*, and just the thing for good appetites out in the open air.

Cold omelettes are very nourishing; they should be made firmer than when they are to be eaten hot. Cook the omelette flat, using 4-5 eggs in an 8in pan and turn it over like a Spanish omelette to brown the second side. You can add some

chopped onion and sliced mushrooms or asparagus tips to the mixture, or sliced green olives and diced cooked potato. The latter always seems to keep an omelette moist.

All kinds of savoury tarts and flans carry well, especially if you can bake them to the picnic in the baking dish. Cold quiches are easy to eat with your fingers and have plenty of flavour. Into the pastry lined baking tin you can put sliced tomatoes with grated cheese and chopped herbs, or thin slices of smoked salmon—the frozen packs of smoked salmon are ideal for these tarts. Pour in the custard mixture and bake.

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Draw the pan off the heat, cool for a few moments and then sift in 2 eggs, 4oz grated cheese and a seasoning of salt and pepper. If the garlic is included go easy on the salt. Pour this mixture into the prepared flan case. Arrange a lattice of anchovy fillets over the top and decorate with halved and stoned black olives. Bake above centre in a moderately hot oven (375° F or gas 5) for 45 minutes.

Of course salads are perfect for picnics. Crisp lettuce, heart, tomatoes, cucumber, spring onions and small radishes, all prepared but not

chilled for carrying. The ingredients for coleslaw should have similar treatment. The white cabbage or spring cabbage, finely shredded and mixed with grated carrot and apple, should be tossed in 2-3 tablespoons oil and vinegar dressing and left to marinate in the refrigerator for 2-3 minutes. Then add mayonnaise or soured cream if you like your coleslaw with "bite" to it. Both these salads carry well and are delicious with cold beef or chicken. Apple slice

This is quickly made and, if carried to the picnic in the baking tin, stays moist and delicious.

**For the filling:**  
1lb baking apples;  
4oz castor sugar;  
1 level teaspoon ground cinnamon.

**Rub or cur the butter into the flour until the mixture resembles coarse crumbs. Stir in the sugar, then mix to a dough with the egg. Leave in a cool place for 30 minutes.**

**Roll out half the dough to line a rectangular roasting or baking tin, or Yorkshire pudding tin. On top grate the peeled and cored apples, sprinkling layers of apple with the mixed sugar and cinnamon. A tablespoon of washed seedless raisins can also be added. Top with the remaining dough rolled out to fit. Mark into squares. Bake in a moderate oven (350° F or gas 4) for 1 hour. Sprinkle with icing sugar when cold.**

ment with males be they men or gods.

Devotees of the secret arts valued these plants very highly for they were supposed to induce clairvoyance by acting on the pineal gland if held to the forehead. Today flower arrangers make much of the filigree-like foliage. The most decorative of all is one known as Lambrook Silver for in addition to lacy leaves it produces small spikes of tiny platinum, bell-shaped blossoms which can be dried for winter use. These plants can grow well in a large pot or tub of light soil, so even those without a garden can maintain a link with traditions which, though maybe questionable, have always flourished.

Marny Macintosh

Court of Appeal

v Report May 22 1974

## When it is 'necessary' for judges to seek interpretation of Rome Treaty in European Court

Bulmer Ltd and Showerbridge & J. Bollinger SA and Sapeur-Perrin Fils et Fils, Lord Justice Stamp and Justice Stephenson

Court of Appeal considered

the question of whether

the European Economic Community law

is binding on member states

by law.

Lordships dismissed

two French champagne

producers succeeded in

obtaining an injunction

against English law

and the English court

had to refer the question to

the European Court

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## SPORT

Football

## Sir Stanley asks for reelection to keep Europe in control

Sir Stanley Rous made a strong appeal to delegates at the European football union (UEFA) congress in Edinburgh yesterday to vote to re-elect him as president of FIFA if the European bid for the 1978 World Cup was successful.

He added: "If I am elected for a further term, you should immediately look for a successor from Europe so that the European bid is not undermined." The appeal was loudly applauded by the delegates.

The two candidates for the presidency of FIFA are Sir Stanley and Joe Hawrelak, of Brazil. As yet there is no indication of who will go in the final of June 10.

Mr Wouters said that football at World Cup level was not for amateurs and if the Africans wanted extra places they should prove it on the field. Football for the Europeans meant more than the politics of Africa, he said.

Sir Stanley is now 73 years old and was first elected president of

UEFA in 1961, before becoming its general secretary and later secretary of the Football Association. He has been re-elected as FIFA's president on three occasions.

Mr Hawrelak is 58 and was born in Brazil. He is a leading Brazilian businessman and a former international swimmer, having represented Brazil in the famous Olympic Games of 1936 in Berlin. He has been president of the Brazilian Football Confederation since 1958.

Dr Emilio Franqui, of Italy, was yesterday unanimously confirmed as president of UEFA for another four years. He told the 87 delegates that only 10 of the member countries were not represented, that UEFA had no intention of curbing their strong position in world football. "No one shall ask us to abdicate," he said, adding: "we have no war to wage either political, religious or racial."

Mr McCloskey, representing several delegations including those from Italy, France and Hungary, overruled the FA's proposal to increase the number of teams in the final stages of the 1978 World Cup from 16 to 20.

## Liverpool out of FA Charity Shield match

Liverpool, the FA Cup winners, will not be meeting Leeds United, the Football League champions, for the FA Charity Shield at Wembley on August 10.

The match was planned as a prize-money with a financial reward to both clubs, but the Liverpool manager Bill Shankly prefers to stick to his golden rule not to meet first division clubs in his build up to the season.

Mr Shankly does not think that his team can compete with the Dutch, who are advanced enough to fund the sort of courage that Tottenham will need in abundance if they are to have any hope of winning the trophy.

Beal faces a week of intensive treatment, although that will be no new experience for him. Before Tuesday's game did not do his fitness clearing after a tight injury. Now the routine starts again.

## Beal again struggling to regain fitness

"I expect to be fit", said Beal, "I usually get over these things in a fortnight."

The prospect of a Spurs defence without Beal in Rotterdam must be troublesome to the manager, Bill Nicholson. For on the evidence of the first leg of the Uefa Cup final with a painful twisted ankle that threatens his place in the crucial return leg next Wednesday.

Beal was forced to admit: "They are probably the best side I have ever played against in the competition." The Feyenoord manager, Wilf Coorder, promised an "even more spectacular show" on their own ground.

Opposing Tottenham will have to devise a plan to reduce the challenge of the Danish international, Kristensen, whose fine passing created so many chances, particularly the superb through ball that laid on their second goal for Don Jorg five minutes from time.

Don Jorg and his fellow striker, Schoenmaker, will be difficult to hold against Spurs' back line, not least because of Van Hanegem's midfield authority. The Dutch international, who scored Feyenoord's first equalizer with a corning free-kick, had his name taken for the second time in the competition, which caused an automatic one-match suspension.

Tottenham's main hope is to exploit Feyenoord's uncertainty in the air at "dead ball" situations. Their last two goals from England and David, who put through the build-up for this try, David was injured and left the field. Utley came on as substitute.

Mr Nicholson said: "It is not all over yet. I admit they had the better of it this time but remember we have a tremendous record for consistency in the competition. In fact, we have done better away all season. But this was a good result for them. It means we have to win the return in Rotterdam next Wednesday."

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Michael Bamber, chairman of the division club, yesterday said: "We are looking forward to the future of Mr Clough and Mr Taylor by saying: 'Doug Ellis, the Aston Villa chairman, has been in touch with me and made an inquiry about Clough and Taylor. They have no interest in him. I can state that they are not leaving Brighton and will not be joining Aston Villa or any other club.'

This news will come as a great relief to Brighton supporters. During the recent period of the lure of Mr Clough and Mr Taylor, the sale of season tickets had slowed. Before the rumours, Brighton had sold more tickets than for many years.

## CERTIFIED PPA DIVIDENDS

FOR MATCHES PLAYED MAY 18th 1974

## LITTLEWOODS POOLS, LIVERPOOL

OVER £1,000,000 SHARE-OUT

**£157,062**

FOR 8 GOES A PENNY

ON THE WORLD'S LARGEST TREBLE CHANCE

Maximum Pools £19

195 Pts ..... £22,282.70 for 10

19 Pts ..... £158.55 for 10

185 Pts ..... £174.15 for 10

12 Pts ..... £12.25 for 10

175 Pts ..... £22.55 for 10

17 Pts ..... £1.15 for 10

EASIER e ..... £3.75

EXPENSES AND COMMISSION FOR THE 14 MAY 1974 - 29.8%

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VERNONS POOLS, LIVERPOOL

TOP TREBLE CHANCE WINNERS SHARE

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FOR 8 GOES A PENNY

WORLD'S LARGEST 8 GOES A PENNY TREBLE CHANCE

12 MATCH RESULTS POOL

11 Wins ..... £245.55 FOR 10

10 Correct ..... £21.00 (1p)

10 Correct ..... £19.00

9 Wins ..... £1.20

8 Wins ..... £0.50

7 Wins ..... £0.20

6 Wins ..... £0.10

5 Wins ..... £0.05

4 Wins ..... £0.02

3 Wins ..... £0.01

2 Wins ..... £0.005

1 Win ..... £0.002

1 Win ..... £0.001

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## SPORT

Golf

**Oosterhuis avoids trouble by keeping to par**

Lewins Mai  
Off the tee at 7.38 this morning, off the green at 10.15, victory over the field in the first round of the friendly medal play handicap tournament at Finsbury Park was obvious only to get home to the chateau and "tuck up in bed". To a certain of getting here in time, Jackie was reckoning - that he could have to get up at 5.30 - something he has not been asked to do since the official tournament for a long time.

Jackie's figures went away on a leader boards yesterday and everyone was congratulating him having had such an easy win. Mr. Jamieson when it transpired he had forgotten to bring with him his yardage chart for the course - something which will be remembered by Jackie - will be the round score of 76 his total on his way to winning the American Open at Oakmont last year.

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The result of Horton's lap of memory was that he three times overtook the green yesterday, the most costly occasion being at the 18th hole, and ended up with a total of two strokes in it right at the last hole. "It was" commented Jackie, "an extremely tough game - Bob played his final shot on the 18th hole and I got one ahead, both having three putts at the 16th hole, but holed easily from 146ft for two at the 17th to go two ad. Then at the last, he made my four to Jamieson's six to 16 for four strokes clear with a

Jackie's opponent this morning his close friend Baumerman, a man who won through last Lent after having been struck blind with five holes to his best form this season but of today, "This match will be the turning point for me. I'll be Tony tomorrow and you can see me on that."

Bartholomew, the holder, soon had to give up his chance and finally, with a round of 73, finished nine strokes ahead. Yesterday Oosterhuis bore down on his shot. "I didn't", he ex-

plained, "to dent my confidence by taking a short putt, nor did I want to show off or par myself over par in any round here last year - and I wanted to keep it this time."

The 17th (174 yds) bid caused Oosterhuis some trouble last year. Bernard Hunt, for instance, had been three to reach the putting surface, but, to his relief, he played the hole, really well, shaping a lovely six iron into the heart of the green and all but making a two.

Horton, the winner of the 1972 British Open, aged 24, and 24-year-old Croker, the 1973 Australian rookie of the year, Horton had forgotten to bring with him his yardage chart for the course - something which will be remembered by Jackie - will be the round score of 76 his total on his way to winning the American Open at Oakmont last year.

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**eeded Miss Redford given lesson on Sunningdale**Peter Ryde  
Correspondent

which caused the wise of the day at Sunningdale yesterday, when she defeated the led Carole Redford in the third of the English women's golf ship, Ann Irvin in the quarter, Jennifer Lee-Smith in the semi, and Carol Le Feuvre in the final, are the four seeds left in the 16.

Carrick, whose opponent unbroken when she first played England before the war, looked an amateur when having a go at the rest of England's champion.

But she gave her a good go in playing the course. Apart from the par fives, there are other holes where a five score off an opponent who has just missed the cut Carrick did the best. Mrs. Redford is not the first player to find such golf extremely hard to beat. All square at the 18th, Carrick got a hard half and won the next three. She held on to seven feet and hit the ball into the hole at the fifth, where she holed her first birdie second.

Miss Redford, who had survived hard match against Mrs. Parton the morning, responded well to Carrick's challenge and took the holes back, the 15th by two, her toe shot almost dead, but bunkering her second to the which had become a full shot out of them, she pocketed her into another bunker, and

Miss Carrick, who had been in front twice. The winner now way to go before she reach the semi-final round possibly meet there her, Mrs. Uzzelli, who won the last two holes and a close finish added Jackson.

With added to the certainty, finishing holes and class to tell there in several instances, Mrs. Henson after struggled to draw level with Mrs. Salt, limited golfer from Devon played splendidly for nine out her six shot at the 13th and to square the match and

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**Gominguez at home in breezy conditions**s Bellamy  
Correspondent

more singles seeds, of each of them obviously insecure in obscurity amid the stars which beset the hard court tennis champion. Rodriguez, at least, at north yesterday. The wind b that most of us had to at one time or another, e hoped the weather relents matches go on court Veleno, Rodriguez, Kary, Miss Wade v Mrs. Inc., Miss Taylor v Miss Frome, Miss Barker v Miss Held.

the extent the most remarkable achievement by three did not come from Rodriguez, who was aware wife would not bother to France to join him today. The South African's to pieces of advice were to follow to practice at her own, compatriot, Margaret Court's Racquet Club Ranch.

Julie Heldman bad all Veronica's virtues and a few more as well. There was never much doubt that the American was the more resourceful and versatile. The four successful women were all from the same camp as Rodriguez, formerly Miss Shaw. She has been surprising us at Bournemouth since 1965. Yesterday she beat a compatriot, Lesley Charles, seeded eighth, by 4-6, 6-1, 7-5. Miss Barker fed 5-3 to the third set but, as if dazed

the boys call "Legs" on formal occasions, Jen-

**erday's results at Bournemouth**

Miss J. DUNNED (Australia) beat Miss A. Berton 6-4, 6-7.

**Women's doubles**

**First round**

MISS J. M. HELDMAN (US) beat Miss A. Berton 6-4, 6-7.

**Second round**

MISS J. M. HELDMAN (US) beat Miss A. Berton 6-4, 6-7.

**Third round**

MISS J. M. HELDMAN (US) beat Miss A. Berton 6-4, 6-7.

**Fourth round**

MISS J. M. HELDMAN (US) beat Miss A. Berton 6-4, 6-7.

**Final**

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MISS J.

## BOOKS

**The outrage of the private car****Paradise Lost****The Decline of the Auto-Industrial Age****By Emma Rothschild**

(Allen Lane, £3)

Faced with the grotesque statistics that American cars burn over eight-tenths of the world's petroleum, are parked on the average for 22 hours a day, account for one in four of American suicides, travel (in New York City) at an average speed of 7 miles an hour, and create untold misery and clutter, an American might say (as one said to me when I pointed out that his car was bankrupting him): "But I've got to have one—a car's part of my personality!"

It is Miss Rothschild's intention to show that the automotive aspect of the American personality is aberrant in the extreme and that its development, far from advancing civilization as we know it, has led to industrial despair and ludicrous visions like that of the former president of General Motors, Alfred Sloan, who spoke feelingly of the "splash of jewel-like colour presented by every parking lot". Automobile production, the author says, is anachronistic and even feeds industrial unrest. Examining the production and selling of one American car, the

Chevrolet Vega, she concludes that the whole operation, deluded as it is by the notion that every American must have a second car, is an obsolescent endeavour, rigged to produce inertia and anxiety.

Miss Rothschild's thesis is irrefutable, and the hideous automobile graveyards that litter the United States (and many may be seen in Britain as well) seem to indicate the mortality of the declining enterprise. But the industry was not wholly a monster contrived by General Bullmoose to confound the economy, and it is a pity that she deals only parenthetically with the social importance of the car in America. "Getting into a car and driving away is still a great American Way of Escape; driving to work is for many people a paramount opportunity to be alone..." This observation is not expanded—and it should be. Miss Rothschild hasn't got a statistic for it (though she has masses of others), but the car is also a love-nest, and for several generations of Americans it was the principal place where people lost their virginity. It is not really surprising that so few of us have outgrown the car or feel sentimental about it; nor is it odd that the car is still, alas, indispensable.

Not much of this is news: does anyone but a subscriber to *Drive* have to be persuaded that the private car is an outrage? And the yacking tone and clumsy presentation add bloodless prose—all reminiscent of the master's thesis—do not add to the felicity of the argument. Hers is a better horror story

**Paul Theroux****Crime****The Loo Sanction****By Trevanian**

(Heinemann, £2.50)

Plainly brutal wit is a rare quality, and in crime fiction indeed almost hitherto non-existent. So all hail Trevanian, the oddish pen-name chosen by an American for what looks as if it is going to be a splendid series of truly sophisticated spy-thrillers. His first, *The Eiger Sanction*, introduced Jonathan Hemlock, a dazzlingly disdiful professional assassin-cum-art-expert, and, having fired off some wonderfully lively fireworks adroitly mocking all previous spy stories, ended with a big set-piece of mountain climbing plus skulduggery in the Alps. Now Hemlock has come to London in an early retirement soon to be broken by our native spy-masters.

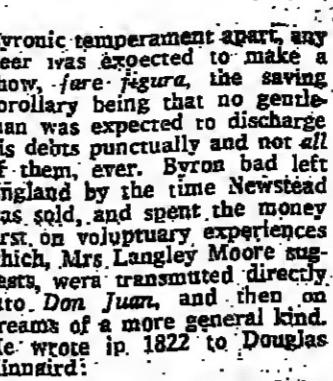
Using this new material Mrs Langley Moore is able to tackle head on some of the most nigglingly persistent accusations against Byron; for example, that he callously neglected his daughter while alive and that, sentimentally deciding to have her buried in Harrow Churchyard, he refused the cost of the necessary embalming for the long journey home. Zambelli's papers show that the embalmer's price was courageous by the standards of the day and that Byron was both dismayed and angered by the exploitation. Italians saw him coming. Many rumours of his meanness—perpetuated by memorialists who could not always have known better—arose from the myth of his bottomless wealth

worries must have hastened her end at 46.

Byron inherited a partly derelict Newstead from the fifth Lord, and virtually nothing from his own father, Captain ("Mad Jack") Byron. The letters between Captain Byron and his sister Fanny Leigh, reproduced at length in the first chapter of *Lord Byron—Accounts Rendered*, suggest that if financial inexperience and a taste for incest were inheritable, they were inheritable, for the poet's course was partly set for him by this vicious and unlovely pair. Byron was engulfed in debts and lived well beyond his means for the whole time he was in England.

Third, she has learned by heart the social and psychological temper of an age when even a Welsh serving girl could express herself with passion, cunning and wit; that short but unforgettable, climactic, before the lists. "Byron research" as her hobby, and not having sounded off at length on the subject since *The Late Lord Byron* in 1961, she here darts away from Milord's tragicomic career from time to time to deliver more than glancing body-blows at, among others, Lady Byron (for whom her temptation is unsparing) and Claire Clairmont (quoted at pitiless length, for no woman ever demanded herself so totally with every word she put to paper). At the mendacious Trebilawey, the ingrate Leigh Hunt and, in a most spirited Appendix, at Professor Wilson Knight.

J.A.D. COOK

**In a neat Italian hand****Lord Byron—Accounts Rendered****By Doris Langley Moore****John Murray, £6.75**

No biographical contribution to the 150th anniversary of the poet's death could possibly take us much further from his writing than *Lord Byron—Accounts Rendered*, yet it is unlikely that any will more poignantly reveal the peculiar poetry of his life. "Sweet apples bought for Milord from the captain come from Arizona," noted his secretary in the ledger at Missoni: five days later Byron was dead, and the meticulous costing of his rice is as moving as any of the more subjective accounts with which the world has been long familiar:

*April 22nd 6 o'clock (about 10th) of yellow wax candles to illuminate the funeral procession of Milord's heart: 7 dollars, 2 piastres*

*23rd 3 o'clock of yellow wax candles to illuminate Milord's body in the house: 5 dollars, 1 piastre*

*27th Transport of sweet water to test the capacity of the coffin: 12 dollars, 24 piastres*

The secretary, who joined Byron with Teresa Giucoli in 1819, and thereafter kept a record of his life in Ravenna, Pisa, Genoa and Greece, was Lega Zambelli, whose papers were placed in the British Museum in 1949, bound in 1963 and have never been used extensively before. Zambelli was a scrupulous recorder, one of the many people who took it upon themselves to protect Nobile Milord from the upsetting particularities of daily life; it was he who doled out Byron's "pocket money" on request, who administered his innumerable and impulsive charities week by week and who, with others, so misguidedly kept his employer the bulleins of the sickness that led to the child Aldebaro's swift and unexpected death over the Apennines. By the time he was 21, Zambelli was stunned.

Using this new material Mrs Langley Moore is able to tackle head on some of the most nigglingly persistent accusations against Byron; for example, that he callously neglected his daughter while alive and that, sentimentally deciding to have her buried in Harrow Churchyard, he refused the cost of the necessary embalming for the long journey home. Zambelli's papers show that the embalmer's price was courageous by the standards of the day and that Byron was both dismayed and angered by the exploitation. Italians saw him coming. Many rumours of his meanness—perpetuated by memorialists who could not always have known better—arose from the myth of his bottomless wealth

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Byronic temperament apart, any peer was expected to make a show, *sua figura*, the saving corollary being that no gentleman was expected to discharge his debts punctually and not all of them, ever. Byron had left England by the time Newstead was sold, and spent the money first on voluntary experiences which, Mrs Langley Moore suggests, were transmuted directly into *Don Juan*, and then on dreams of a more general kind. He wrote in 1822 to Douglas Kinnaird:

"In short, Doug, the longer I live the more I perceive that Money (honestly come by) is the Philosopher's Stone, and therefore, though it may lack some virtue or rapidity, is not selfish, for my table don't cost four shillings a day, and except houses and helping all kinds of patriots (I have long given up costly harlotry) I have no violent expenses. I want to go a sum together to get some Greeks or Americans and do some good."

This stands the final Byron, preparing to leave Teresa for the voyage to Missoni: though his personal generosity supporting not only his own routine but innumerable Greeks and Turks victims of the civil war is recorded for all time in the neat Italian hand of Lega Zambelli.

This book is a joy, packed

with pleasures. First, Mrs Langley Moore writes very well—something that can no longer be taken for granted in even the most scholarly biographical study: she is both positive and precise. Second, a distinguished historian of taste and connoisseurship, particularly Fletcher, his valet—were extremely well paid and cared for. The figures are all there, together with the considerable sums spent on the search for the bodies of Shelley and Edward Williams in 1822. Byron liked Shelley with none of the troubled admiration that Shelley had for him.

Zambelli's book-keeping only covers the last five years of this phenomenally public existence, but one—or rather, the lack of it until the final sale of Newstead Abbey in 1818—plays so central a role in Byron's life that Mrs Langley Moore has no difficulty in constructing a chronology around it to illuminate every phase of his career, particularly the earliest. Here she achieves a convincing rehabilitation of the poet's much-abused if silly mother, the choleric Catherine who fought a frantic battle against the extravagances of her son and the prevarications, even negligence, of his solicitor. Money worries must have hastened her end at 46.

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Michael Ratcliffe  
Also received: *Byron's Daughter* by Catherine Tinney (Peter Davies, £3.75); *The Byron Women* by Margaret Strickland (Peter Owen, £3.75); *A Life of Byron* by Ernest E. Rose (London, £3.75); *Lord Byron's Wife* by Malcolm Elwin (John Murray, £7.50).

**Fiction****The Little Hotel****By Christina Stead****(Angus & Robertson, £2.25)****Marry Lives****By Harry Kressling****(Faber, £2.55)****Roxo County****By Robert Roper****(André Deutsch, £1.75)**

Last year, I came upon a paper-back copy of a small masterpiece by Miss Stead, called *The Man who Loved Children*. Before I could catch up on her other 10 novels, came this new one. It bears all the marks of a writer of experience and distinction—of style, manner and construction. But, most important, Miss Stead has many truthful, significant observations to make about the emotional situations of individuals in a particular society.

"A small hotel has been used as a microcosm for the world by innumerable novelists—E. M. Forster's *A Room with a View* stand, and, although Christina Stead approaches setting and characters, and tells her story quite differently, I would still rate this novel alongside *Women in Love*.

The Hotel Swiss-Touring is genteel, inexpensive, a refuge

in Switzerland, in the late 1940s, for expatriate English, keeping up a gaudy while, round-table, (or hoard) their pennies denouncing the Labour Government or being nostalgic for the Colonial life in which, in fact, they hated.

The staff (mixed European)

form a teeming background of feuds, liaisons, national idiosyncrasies, rich working life, which

leads into an obvious bittersweet ending.

Robert Roper's

ship on the strand for that showy lucky break in America. The five more than promised.

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writer.

A penetrating analysis of the Yom Kippur War and its ramifications, the Kissinger policy of detente, the world energy crisis, the continuing struggle between Israel and the Arabs.

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... Leslie Paul is able to give a far more trenchant criticism of the Church than could come from anyone outside it. If he wounds — and where he does — his wounds are the faithful wounds of a friend" — The Most Rev F.D. Coggan, Archbishop of York

368pp £4.50

GC Geoffrey Chapman Publishers

**John Masters Osbert Sitwell****Thunder at Sunset****Queen Mary and Others****A posthumous collection of essays previously unpublished, full of the imminence, Silliman sparkle and wit****Michael Joseph****£3**

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**PHILIPPE**, 826, Piccadilly, W.1. **THE KING IN LEARNERS**, by David Hare, Royal Court Theatre, Hammersmith, W.6. Tel. 730-5700. **SEASIDE**, by Alan Ayckbourn, Lyric Theatre, Hammersmith, W.6. Tel. 730-5700. **THE FESTIVAL OF ERIC THOMAS**, by Eric Thomas, Old Vic, Waterloo, SE.1. Tel. 730-5700. **BALLET GALILEO**, by David and music from Galileo, Sadler's Wells, London, EC.1. Tel. 730-5700.

**THEATRE**

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PARLIAMENT, May 22, 1974

## Ordinary people being hit by Ulster strike: large proportion of workers want return to normal

House of Commons

**MR MERLYN REES**, Secretary of State for Northern Ireland (Leeds, South, Lab)—I made a statement on the situation in Northern Ireland.

He said: "The Government repeated last night that they will continue with their duty of preserving the life of Northern Ireland and helping to maintain essential services. They will not be intimidated or blackmailed into departing from the Constitution Act or into negotiation with the Workers' Council. Nor will they withdraw from their avowed intention of proceeding with the Sunningdale agreement which left a number of matters for further discussion in the context of the Sunningdale package as a whole."

The House will wish to know of the present situation. Security or the present has been set up to achieve important and specific objectives. Yesterday, some of the major access roads into Belfast were reopened and they have been kept open. Last night and today more blocks have been removed in a number of areas including the Village, Sandy Row, Donegal Road, East Belfast, Shankill and most of North Belfast. The operation was completed without serious incident.

A number of Protestant estates are still sealed off and some roads are blocked in the Province. In some areas blocks are put back shortly after they have been taken down. The security forces' operations, which are still continuing, have had an impact on the lives of Belfast and more shops are open. Further troops are being made available.

The effects of the strike are serious. Great efforts have been made by the Northern Ireland Executive and the public authorities in the Province, with the assistance of her Majesty's Government, to maintain essential services and supplies. The strike hits mainly at the ordinary people of the Province, and hardship cannot be avoided until it stops.

### Misconceptions

**MR PVM** (Cambridgeshire, C)—It is clear that the situation in Northern Ireland is extremely grave. We believe that Mr Rees was right in his call on removing the roadblocks. It is essential that the roads are kept open.

What is Mr Rees' assessment of the support accorded to this strike by the general public?

There are any further plan or action to try and dispel the misconceptions in Northern Ireland and Northern Government policy for the Province? Can he tell us the extent of the stoppage in industry?

Although he said it in his statements, will he reiterate and reassure the House yet again that the strike must not take all the many possible steps to maintain the life of the community?

MR REES—I am grateful for Mr Steel's remarks and I hope that they will be noted when I speak for the majority of the House in Northern Ireland.

Words were different meanings in Northern Ireland and one I heard recently in Scotland was "loyalist". Some people decided to impose their will on the rest of the United Kingdom, particularly when they say they are doing it to remain a part of the United Kingdom.

MR DALYELL (West Lothian, Lab)—Some of us bemoan the loss of forebodings about more troops being sent to Northern Ireland.

MR REES—He is in extremely good company with the people in Northern Ireland. No one is in a position to direct the whole of the British Army into Northern Ireland, but in a part of the United Kingdom I must ensure that those who want to go about their business in Northern Ireland are not disturbed.

MR PYM—I can give the firm assurance which he asks for, which was contained in my statement. The security forces, which are being increased, are dealing with the problem of the barricades. It is clear to me that a large proportion of the population will get back to normality but that is easier said than done in the face of intimidation of the most vicious sort, not only in the place of work but where people live.

Mr Pye was a member of the

Government which brought about Sunningdale with the Government of the South and the three political parties in the North. Unfortunately, few people have said it can be done, a summing up for it to say "Being sold out to the South". It is not a selling out I hope that people will read it correctly.

There is 30 per cent plus supply of electricity but it varies with the type of industry involved. Some power stations which absorb a large amount of electricity are not working and Harland and Wolff, the major employer in Belfast, are not working.

MR STALLARD (Camden, St Pancras North, Lab)—There is great apprehension among many in this country interested in the affairs of the Six Counties that leading politicians and trade unionists in the Six Counties are not seen to represent or to speak for the people they purport to represent.

Will Mr Rees take steps to augment the advice he gave earlier from what appears to be out-of-date civil service advice by having early meetings with the newly legalized Sinn Fein, the UDF and the ULF who represent thousands of people not hitherto concerned.

MR REES—I will, of course, talk and have talked with political leaders of all sorts and I seek to do so in a confidential and friendly manner. I have done so, I am also following the work of the minister who preceded me, looking at the relationship between the Crown Agents and Government.

MR STEEL—I will, of course, make abundantly clear that nobody can talk with people who believe that they can get what they want with the Ulster Workers' Council.

If that is done, all that has been done will in a few years will have vanished. I should not like to think of the outcome if that were the case.

MR REES—It took great courage to do what he did in that part of Belfast, knowing full well that intimidation and the like would make it difficult for people to get there. That intimidation would make it extremely difficult for those who were prepared to march.

MR STEEL—I am considering how far the Crown Agents should invest in property companies in which the House will want to discuss when I have reached my own conclusion and when the select committee reports on the subject.

MR REES—In the last couple of days and on long-term policy, Mr Rees speaks with the overwhelming support of the House of Commons. Will he convey to the Government that increasing numbers of those who represent other parts of the United Kingdom have clear evidence from our postures that the population is increasingly divided by the intransigence of those who claim loyalty to the Crown? Are we causing more concern to the forces in the United Kingdom taxpayer? (Cheers.)

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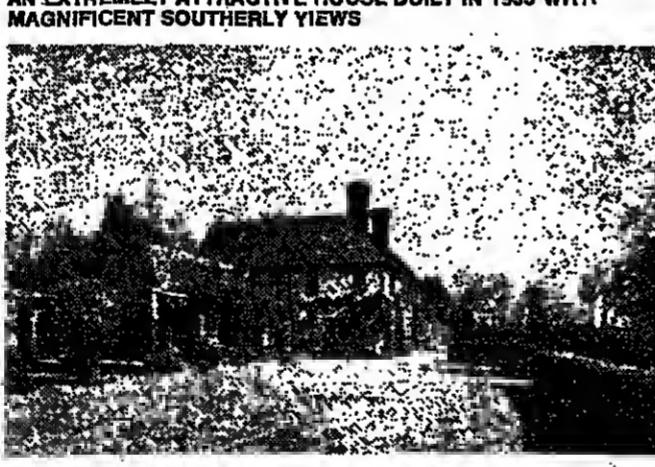
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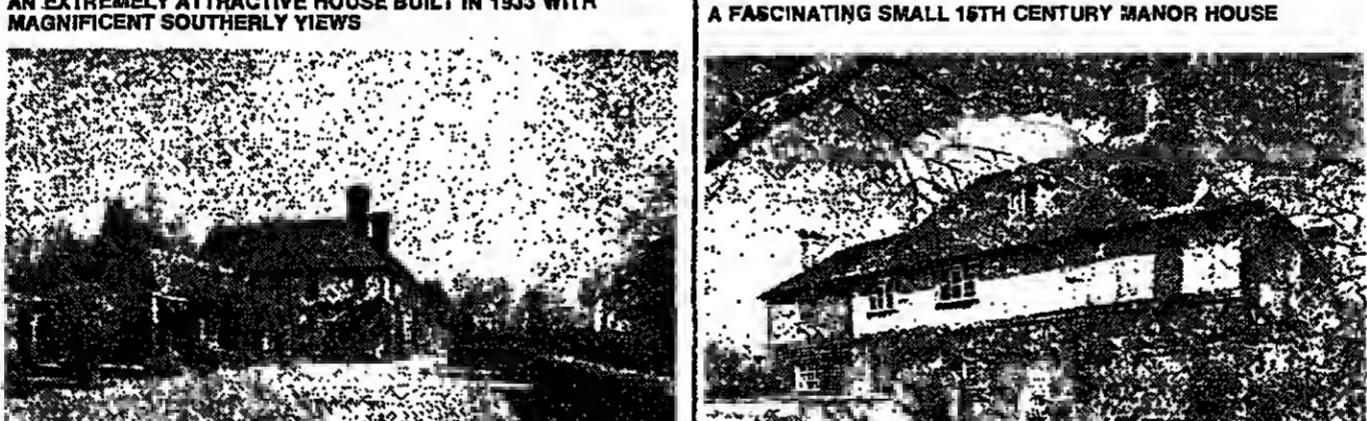
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## MOVE TO MODERATION

the Northern Ireland Executive—not the British Government's strikers' committee, which moved first to loosen the lock in the province. If it has clarified its position in Sunningdale agreement a earlier the general strike, it is causing such misery and tragic damage there, might have been averted. But it is a t to its members that they reached their present agreement at all. It suggests that collective instinct for self-preservation is in working order, that is one source of political ght.

The essence of the Executive's position is that the Council of Ministers, which was envisaged in the Sunningdale agreement which has proved to be the stumbling-block among stants, should be introduced in stages. At first it would be only of a council of ministers who would meet as a forum consultation, cooperation, coordination of action by respective governments in to prescribed socialist and ecular matters. And it would be consultative interest in appointments. There be no transfer of powers to council during the first stage, it would have no executive ions. The second stage is to see the addition (by agreement) of certainive powers and the rest be trappings agreed at stage. But—and this is crucial point—the second would not be entered upon e there has been a test of m at the next Assembly ons in Northern Ireland.

The Government's firmness in

meeting the general strike in Northern Ireland has been commendable. Capitulation would mean the collapse of its authority and of whatever remains of the authority of the provincial Executive. It would also mean the collapse of the "middle way" policy which has seemed good to two British and two Irish governments and to a large, if diminishing, section of the Ulster people. That policy may be fatally stricken—and there are plenty of disingicians to say that it is—but so long as there is any fair hope of resuscitation it ought not to be abandoned. It remains the best, or the least bad prospect, of restoring civil peace to the people of Northern Ireland without their first having to fight it out between themselves.

The Government has been less skilful in putting its firmness into words. Ministerial remarks about the unrepresentative, sectarian, obscure or dubious character of the membership of the Ulster Workers' Council, justified as they may be, have left an impression that Ministers in London simply have not got the measure of what is taking place in Belfast or understood the nature of the support that this political strike is receiving. Similarly, to use the financial plight of the Harland and Wolff shipyard, the largest employer of labour in Belfast, as a means of leverage on the strikers is almost certainly to misunderstand their mood. The Northern Ireland Executive has shown that it is capable of taking account of the disturbed mood of the Protestant working class; Mr Wilson and his Ministers should show no less.

From Mr Hugh Dykes, Conservative MP for Harrow East

Sir, Jo Grimond is not exactly known for taking nonsense (or writing it for that matter), but he certainly is on the slippery slope of illogicality in his comments on definitions (Letters to the Editor, May 20 edition).

There is a strong case for achieving high remuneration for socially indispensable groups like the health and welfare service categories to which he referred. Many such employees have been too low paid in relation to the demands made on them in often hard-pressed circumstances.

This is one clear and legitimate direction for public policy, into which indeed the usual party atmospheres need not be injected.

However, to establish the "glaring contrasts" arguments as far as senior top people's salaries are concerned is ridiculous. There are perhaps several reasons, but I suggest the following may be the main ones.

Firstly, the strain, wear and tear and responsibility for conscientious senior administrators should be—and usually is—enormous. Witness the mortality incidence for top business executives in intensive commercial activities.

Secondly, we suffer in Britain a more severe progression in personal taxes than any other major industrial society; there is no value in quoting Sweden. Britain is not competing with Sweden for success in a hard world where one of the elements of successful economic performance must surely be the adequate reward of top managers.

In fact any top salary in both the public service and in private industry should be automatically quoted against the net equivalent after tax for, say, a married man with two children.

Mr Grimond is correct in espousing the cause of more money and better conditions (often the latter are equally as important) for health service workers and others. He is right also in trying to revive the good old-fashioned principle of resignations at the top when too many mistakes are made. We seem collectively to have lost that habit in recent years.

But beyond that he is getting into dangerous territory. He is aiding and abetting that philosophy of envy which is summed up by the bus conductor at a recent political meeting who assailed a Member of Parliament, not of my party, with the assertion that it was "wrong" for him to receive more pay than a bus conductor.

Corruption is undoubtedly a social evil. So, also, is waste, particularly of human abilities.

Yours faithfully,

M. W. PALMER, Air Commodore, RAF (Retd),

109 Clifford's Inn, Fetter Lane, EC4.

May 20.

From Air Commodore M. W. Palmer, RAF (Retd)

Sir, Mr Grimond should complain that a senior civil servant, on retirement, should "go off at once to be chairman of a bank at £34,000 a year". Why, merely because he has an inadequate pension? I should be obliged to be idle if I should have the courage to do so. I should have to wait until my pension is consolidated if, at the conclusion of one career, his health and his accumulated wisdom and experience were thought to be worth £34,000 a year (gross, of course) in another market.

One wonders what advice Mr Grimond gives to the senior citizens amongst his constituents when they reach pensionable age: does he tell them to down tools at once, stay at home, and get under their wives' feet? or, rather, to go on working if they feel like it and continue to make a contribution to the community—and, incidentally, take themselves off its charge?

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Yours faithfully,

M. W. PALMER, Air Commodore, RAF (Retd),

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May 20.

From Sir John Walley

Sir, There must be a great deal of sympathy for Mr Cowley (Letters, May 15) and other pension scheme administrators in their difficulties flowing from the present Government's decision to abolish the Heath Government's 1973 pensions legislation, while maintaining its refusal to provide any other form of state earnings-related pension after 1975. But is Mr Cowley being unrealistic in suggesting that, in these days, we can expect party policies to acquire some kind of sanctity by being pushed through Parliament by the party whips?

Surely his criticism should embrace all those, in and out of Parliament, who have joined in the game of party political football, which started some twenty years ago in the pensions field. It is not the fault of the present Wilson Government that they are compelled, so early, to take immediate decisions about the future of the 1973 pensions legislation, which was a deliberate political challenge, not only to the Heath Government's party opponents but to the policies of previous Conservative Governments.

Nevertheless, I hope that Mrs Castle can be persuaded to think again along the lines suggested by Mr Cowley, by maintaining the existing graduated pension scheme (with or without improvements) until other arrangements for earnings-related state pension can be made effective. I am, myself, most concerned about the position, after 1975, of the very large number of workers, especially of women workers, who will then have no earnings related pension entitlement at all, either because they are not in a pensionable employment or because they do not continue in such an employment for the minimum of five years required for even the modest preservation rights conferred by the 1973 Act.

The Labour Party, for many years, signalled the Macmillan Government's "graduated pensions scheme" as a "swindle" because of the alleged inadequacy of the extra pension rights earned by its graduated contributions and, although the last Wilson Government failed to make good the scheme's deficiencies, they did promise that the values of its pension rights would be protected against inflation in the same way as the flat-rate pension.

Mrs Castle ought to be considering not only what her political opponents are likely to make of her announcement but what her supporters will think when they discover next year, that their much increased earnings-related contributions no longer earn even the "swindle" pensions offered by the 1959 Act—which have now, in money terms, become quite substantial. A promise of better earnings-related pensions under some vague future legislation will not be much of an answer to them.

Yours faithfully,  
JOHN WALLEY,  
46 Rotherwick Road, NW1.

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Yours faithfully,  
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46 Rotherwick Road, NW1.

From Dr Bikash Sinha

Sir, As an Indian scientist working in Britain may I clarify a few points about your recent lead article "India joins Nuclear Powers" (May 20). India, no doubt, has become a potential bomb maker, but the long-term implications of the peaceful use of intense nuclear energy are more socio-economic than political, which is indeed, as I believe, the aim of the Indian Atomic Energy Commission.

The advanced technology required for such a purpose acts as a spin-off to intricate nuclear technology, useful for mining, power and even agriculture. Such a spin-off cannot be expected from a bomb. More important, the technology developed is indigenous and therefore the arbitrary figure of £800m for the cost of such a nuclear plant is somewhat irrelevant, particularly so, because the Plutonium used was taken from the reactors.

Admittedly, India is a poor country, but to concentrate a country's entire scientific resources on agriculture would be rather naive. A balanced economic climate can be achieved only if a country develops a highly advanced technology along

with a basic agriculture—and that is what India is trying to do.

I remain, Sir, yours faithfully,

BIKASH SINHA,  
Department of Physics,  
King's College, WC2.

May 20.

From Mr Brian Wrobel

Sir, With regard to the recent Indian nuclear explosion, it may be pertinent to note that according to a 1968 UN report a modest nuclear force requires financial commitment to the tune of \$1,700 million over 10 years, whilst a small, big, high-yield force requires over the same period of time a budget of \$5,600 million. If we former the desired aim of a small, high-yield force, the compounded Indian Civilian Growth rate to minus 3.3 per cent per annum. It is the latter, the Indian defence budget will be raised to 37 per cent of GNP by 1980, and in constant terms the GNP itself will by that date be 25 per cent less than it was in 1968.

Yours faithfully,  
BRIAN WROBEL,  
6 Lynne Court,  
200 Goldhurst Terrace, NW6.

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May 19.

From Dr Brian



For Saving  
Investing and  
House-Purchase  
**HALIFAX**  
BUILDING SOCIETY

# Love to obtain state funds for development of the Co-op

Source Corina  
Editorial  
formal agreement was made yesterday between Co-op and the Labour's national executive committee to ask the Government to move public funds into the development of co-operative societies. State loans and for modernization of existing Co-op business, money to be made available for co-operative owners in the construction, pub, motor, and leisure industries as well as funding new institutions. The statement, released by party and the Co-operative Central Link for the Co-operative Wholesale Society and its members throughout the country, said that the Government now take steps to a Co-operative Development Agency. This would have an independent-appointed board, a Co-op nominating half members. The agency should have at least some adequate to do its tasks for the Co-op movement on a basis similar to those made available to the Industrial Re-education Corporation in

## Camp on extra aid to Harland and Wolff

Government has postponed its request for further aid of £5m to Harland and Wolff, Belfast shipbuilders, set of the strike and the intention of men who wanted work. It was made known after a camp yesterday between Mr. Hill and his ministers which attended by Mr. Rees, Secretary of State for Northern Ireland. The decision is intended as a reminder to the people of Northern Ireland that the Government is coming under increasing pressure to refuse the further British tax money to assist in providing jobs for workers who are in political strikes. As was made clear, however, the Government is not prepared to let the firm go under, and work for 10,000, 2,000 workers in ancillary Harland and Wolff is the employer in Northern Ireland.

Government has 47 per cent of the shareholding. Since the United Kingdom and in Ireland aid to Harland and Wolff has amounted to up to £20m in loans, grants, and £4m in the form of £36m came from the United Kingdom and £32m from Northern Ireland.

Financial assistance by United Kingdom to Northern Ireland in the past year been: 1971-72, £18m; and £20m.

£20m of aid would force Northern Ireland to halve its programme or double

As to Mr. David Steel, the whip, in the Committee, Mr. Rees agreed people of Great Britain among increasingly irritated, the intransigence of who claimed loyalty to us yet who took action as costly both to the people of the province of the taxpayers in the rest United Kingdom.

Mr. Hodge, chief executive and Wolff said that he had asked for an extension of the Government to go under, it is understood that the Government has been considering possible courses of action.

It is believed that the Cabinet considered putting up more cash but that seems to have been ruled out for the moment as being politically and industrially undesirable.

Two other options have apparently been considered. One of these was that the company should be completely taken over by State ownership, but a clear objection to this course is that the public sector would be faced with nurturing a substantial loss-making enterprise and detract from the nationalization plan being formulated by Mr. Wedge.

The possibility of handing over the company completely to the Northern Ireland executive has also been discussed, although the executive would have to obtain further funds from the United Kingdom Government.

There are other difficulties which could lead to friction between the predominantly Protestant labour force and Catholic members of the executive. This could be overcome if the company was made the special responsibility of Mr. Brian Faulkner, the chief executive of the Ulster administration.

## Estimates for consumer spending up by £60m

Estimates of consumer spending for the first quarter of £60m above the earlier figure. This represents a fall of just over 1 per cent in the final quarter of 1973, the figures released by the Central Statistical Office yesterday.

Up largely reflects the things which arose from working-class families in the particularly durable and fuel.

There was an increase in alcohol sales, because of pre-budgetary rises.

For retail sales, which April, suggest that consumption will remain in the second quarter.

### CONSUMER SPENDING

The following are the figures for consumer expenditure, seasonally adjusted at 1970 constant prices, released by the Central Statistical Office yesterday.

Annual rate of increase over previous quarter

£m %

1972 Q1 8.329 3.5  
Q2 8.462 6.6  
Q3 8.585 5.9  
Q4 8.739 7.9  
1973 Q1 9.017 11.3  
Q2 8.832 -7.0  
Q3 8.923 3.4  
Q4 8.923 2.3  
1974 Q1 8.830 -4.1

(Source: Central Statistical Office)

## Property chief attacks new tax proposals

By Margaret Drummond

Amid fears and rumours over the liquidity crisis facing the property sector, Mr G. A. Mobs, chairman of Slough Estates, one of the largest British industrial development groups, launched a vigorous attack on government policies.

Speaking at his group's annual general meeting he claimed that the proposed property taxes would be disastrous to industrial investment and improvement in working conditions, as well as efficiency in the co-operative sector.

The taxpayer, "will make a significant contribution in providing research and management services, helping the existing services provided by the CWS and the Co-operative Union. It is seen as a means of extending democracy into management of all enterprises, and the Government is urged to extend the Co-op in preference to private enterprise."

"We propose that further discussions should take place in the near future to see how this proposal can be rapidly implemented," added the statement.

The proposal announced yesterday comes only a few days before the annual Co-operative Congress in Llandudno, when representatives of all societies are to discuss the role of the Government in promoting Co-operative development. They are also to consider a revised blueprint for a series of mergers of local co-operatives into regional societies.

Meanwhile, first signs of the dismemberment of the Lyon Group, where an administrator was appointed by creditors two days ago after all efforts to overcome a cash crisis had failed, appeared with an announcement that industrial distribution group Crelton Holdings had acquired a £211,000 warehouse from the group.

The fate of Wilstar Securities, the parent company of the Stern empire facing serious liquidity problems, is still unknown.

Mr Kenneth Cork, called in last week to advise the group, said yesterday that it was too soon to comment on the progress of discussions.

## UK groups 'may be Japan share deal victims'

Tokyo, May 22—British institutional investors may have been the victims of an improper sale of Nihon Netsugaku Kogyo Co.'s shares shortly before the air conditioning company asked to go into receivership, securities industry sources said today.

Mr Yuzuru Tomita, President of the Osaka Stock Exchange, said the authorities were investigating the propriety of an 800,000-share transaction that took place May 8, a few days before the company's share price began to fall sharply. Mr Tomita said company insiders may have been the sellers in the 830m (about £1.25m) yen transaction.

Securities industry officials said the trade was handled by National Spoken, an Osaka-based securities company. They said the shares sold were apparently owned at least in part by Mr. Masao Ushida, President of Nihon Netsugaku's, although the seller appeared nominally to be Aeromaster Co., Nihon Netsugaku's chief manufacturing subsidiary.

While it was made clear yesterday that the Government would not allow the company to go under, it is understood that the Government has been considering possible courses of action.

It is believed that the Cabinet considered putting up more cash but that seems to have been ruled out for the moment as being politically and industrially undesirable.

Two other options have apparently been considered. One of these was that the company should be completely taken over by State ownership, but a clear objection to this course is that the public sector would be faced with nurturing a substantial loss-making enterprise and detract from the nationalization plan being formulated by Mr. Wedge.

The stock market, however, was prepared for the news and the shares closed unchanged on the day at 83p.

Financial Editor, page 21

## How the markets moved

### Rises

Assortment Grp 3p to 132p  
Barclay Bt 5p to 225p  
Bri Am Tob 3p to 2570  
BP 12p to 466p  
Tico Int 1p to 75p  
Hawker Siddeley 3p to 257p  
Marks & Spencer 2p to 187p

Equities remained unsettled. The edged securities moved ahead again.

Sterling rose 95 points to \$24.150. The effective devaluation rate was 2.5% up to 1.3205.

Reports, pages 23 and 24

## Now Barclays and Nat West cut their base rate to 12 pc

By Ian Morison

Financial Correspondent  
After waiting 11 days, Barclays and National Westminster Banks yesterday decided to follow Lloyds' lead and reduce their base rates from 12½ to 12 per cent. Midland and Williams & Glyn's, however, have yet to react.

Barclays took its decision late in the day in the light of what it described as a "definite easing of money" in the days preceding the cut. Lloyds' cut, during the course of the day, reflected the same in their prime rates from 11 to 11½ per cent since Lloyds pioneered the downturn here. But there is now a growing belief that this upturn has come to an end.

The banks are anxious to discourage this so-called "arbitrage" by relating more of the authorities' borrowing costs directly to market rates. They have already had some success in this direction with their financial sector customers.

Barclays' reference to Ameri-

can rates is through the fact that several leading American banks have raised their prime rates from 11 to 11½ per cent since

Lloyds' cut. The reasons for this are not clear, but the main reason is probably the uncertainty about the trend in these markets and in American rates of interest and because of "some doubts in the European markets".

In fact, short-term rates on the sterling interbank and certificate of deposit markets showed little net change last night from their levels when Lloyds cut its base rate on May 10. They have been slightly higher in the meantime, but eased yesterday by nearly a quarter of a point.

With rates falling 13 per cent for periods of up to three months, there is little danger of customers indulging in "arbitrage operations"—recycling their overdrafts at a profit onto the money markets. Rates for longer periods, however, are somewhat higher.

With 12 month funds on the local authority deposit market, for instance, costing more than

15½ per cent, some authorities may try to borrow more from their bankers and less on the market.

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Both banks are reducing the rate payable on deposits of over £10,000 from 11 to 10½ per cent. All overdrafts will be half a point cheaper, but other rates remain unchanged. Barclays' subsidiary, Barclays Bank International, is also reducing its base rate to 12 per cent.

A spokesman for Associated Octet, the company which supplies most of the lead added to British petrol, said last night:

"This is a most promising development. After so many years lead may not be so bad after all.

"The problem will now be to find a replacement for bromide and chloride additives. So far the petrol industry has not found a suitable substitute for the important task of scavenging lead from the combustion chamber.

"Without a scavenger, lead builds up into unacceptable deposits."

Chrysler emphasized that its findings were based purely on laboratory work and did not include road tests. Nevertheless, the laboratory tests were equivalent to 20,000 miles of the vehicle.

A spokesman for Hoare & Co. said last night that the new system, to be known as the Stock Market Trading Information System, should improve visibility in the market and provide an additional means of placing large lines of stock. In addition, the announcement service will provide a more rapid link between broker and client than is currently available.

At the moment dataSTREAM

has about 160 subscribers. Hoare hopes to raise this to nearer 250 in the next year. Among the subscribers are 15 stockbroking firms. Most have joined up over the last year to make use of the extensive research information provided by dataSTREAM.

## TUC leaders press claim for British water reactor

By Alan Hamilton

Labour Staff  
TUC leaders yesterday urged Mr. Varley, Secretary of State for Energy, to accept the British produced steam-generating heavy water reactor as the basis for the country's nuclear energy programme, in preference to American and Canadian systems which are also under consideration.

Mr. Frank Chapple, general secretary of the electricians' union and chairman of the TUC's fuel and power committee, presented Mr. Varley with a nine-page document, the result of seven months of discussions between the TUC and the power supply industry, equipment suppliers and technical experts. The document admits that the preference for a British-built reactor system is "a finely balanced decision".

The TUC says that any nuclear energy programme should be on a limited scale, as the United Kingdom has good supplies of domestically produced coal and potentially good supplies of oil.

In the 1980s, the principal generating fuels should be nuclear and oil, with other more efficient uses being found for much of the country's coal production.

Union leaders also criticize

the Central Electricity Generating Board for preferring fewer and larger power stations. Mr. Chapple said after yesterday's meeting that experience had proved that in a very large generating station, only one piece of equipment had to develop a fault for half of that station's capacity to be out of commission for months at a time.

The TUC's main reasons for preferring the SGHWR, as outlined in its document, are that it favours the development of the United Kingdom's own nuclear industry rather than relying on imported technology; that the SGHWR is safer than its principal rival, the Westinghouse pressurised water reactor, and that any design chosen now will be no more than a stopgap until the British-designed fast breeder reactor is fully operational.

In addition, the TUC says that choosing the Westinghouse PWR system would mean a short term trade deficit with France, where most of the reactor components would be bought. But it adds the qualification that the export potential of any nuclear system, including British ones, is likely to be limited because of the massive loads that would have to be offered to potential customers to buy them.

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## Price rises in industry at a peak last month

By Hugh Clayton

Price increases in industry last month reached their biggest number and their biggest average since the start of Phase Three, according to the latest monthly survey by the Institute of Purchasing and Supply.

The institute recorded 683 rises with an average of 12 per cent compared with the previous record of 636 and just over 10 per cent in January. It comments that the lull in February and March seems to have been temporary.

It attributes the high level of increases last month to the effects of the rises awarded to the British Steel Corporation in March. Although the number of rises given to Category One companies rose faster than for Category Two, the size of increase rose much faster with Category Two.

The average size of increase for Category Two companies was 9.69 per cent in March and 12.01 per cent in April. The institute called the difference between them "an unexplained mystery".

The institute says that companies seem to be winning ever larger increases from the Price Commission. There were average rises of 13.35 per cent on plastics products in April compared with 12.44 per cent in March.

Many manufacturers said the steel increases were their main or sole justification for raising prices of finished products.

## Move to boost rail freight

More than 100 of the largest companies in Britain have been asked to consider sending goods by rail rather than by road. Mr Fred Mulley, Minister for Transport, has written to the companies asking them to take part in discussions with British Rail to see how much of their road traffic could be diverted to rail.

Possible action by the Government or British Rail to encourage the transfer of freight to the railways will also be discussed.

## TV revenue picks up

Independent television's advertising revenue improved slightly in April, falling only 14.5 per cent against April last year, compared with decreases of about 17 per cent in February and March. The Independent Television Companies Association said yesterday that net earnings in April were £1,625,728, against £1,771,938.

## Collective bargaining best method for small firms, CIR study says

By Raymond Perman  
Labour Staff

A report published by the Commission on Industrial Relations today encourages small companies to take part in collective bargaining as the best method of determining pay and working conditions, dealing with common problems, resolving conflicts and grievances and achieving orderly change.

"These matters are of concern to firms of all sizes. Basically therefore, provided support for it exists, we conclude that collective bargaining is relevant to small firms and properly conducted can make a positive contribution to the achievement of the overall objectives of the business," the report says.

The problem of trade unions and small firms has been highlighted recently by the Con-

tract case, in which a dispute over recognition led to a six-month strike and a confrontation between the Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers and the Industrial Relations Act.

The report says that few small companies seem to have acknowledged a need for workplace trade unionism and there is often a resistance both on the part of employer and employees to arise.

The report concludes that trade unions and employers' associations should improve their advisory services to small firms and try to involve them in their industrial relations activities. The Department of Employment should begin a programme of guidance for small firms and their employees in industrial relations and its conciliation and advisory service should develop specialist branches within each of its nine regions to deal with small firms.

CIR Report No 69: *Small firms and the Code of Industrial Relations Practice*; Stationery Office, 50p (by post 55p).

## TWA cool on route-sharing

Washington, May 22.—Trans World Airlines has given a lukewarm response to a Pan American Airways' proposal that the two United States airlines should consolidate their operations and share all revenues on the main North Atlantic routes served by both. But TWA expressed willingness to continue to explore in detail the Pan-Am proposal.

TWA's response came as formal discussions began last week in Washington, where resumed. The discussions, which also involve Seaboard World Airlines, our carriers affecting transatlantic cargo operations, were authorized by the Civil Aeronautics Board at Pan-Am's request.—AP-Dow Jones.

## UK second in hourly output growth

From Frank Vogl  
Washington, May 22

The United Kingdom achieved the greatest percentage rise in output per man-hour of the main western industrial countries last year except for Japan.

But hourly compensation costs in Britain rose faster than in all other countries except for Japan and Italy, according to an international comparative study on productivity that has just been published by the United States Department of Labour.

The study shows that in dollar terms the 1973 rise in unit labour costs in Britain was 6.1 per cent. This compared well with most countries, with 3.1 per cent and 3.5 per cent recorded for the United States and Canada.

There were rises of 17.8 per cent for Japan, 22.6 per cent for France, 27.7 per cent for West

Germany, 14.9 per cent for Italy and 14.2 per cent for Sweden.

Changes in exchange rates play an important role in the calculation of these labour costs and if the comparison is based on national currency values then the United Kingdom finds itself with an 8.3 per cent rise, somewhat higher than most other countries except for Italy, which had a 14.4 per cent increase.

Output per man-hour in the United Kingdom, according to the study, rose by 3.9 per cent, which was better than all other countries except Japan, where the rise was 18.3 per cent, and 3.3 per cent.

The comparisons of gains in hourly compensation—adjusted to include changes in taxation in the United Kingdom and Sweden—show the United Kingdom increase of 17.9 per cent to be about average, with the important exceptions of Canada and the United States, where

the rises were confined to just 8.7 per cent and 7.9 per cent.

The study shows that manufacturing output per man-hour and unit labour costs both increased more sharply in western Europe and Japan than they did in the United States and Canada.

Tables of statistics included in the study show that in the 1960 to 1973 period average annual increases in output per man-hour in Britain were just 4.2 per cent. This was lower than in all other countries surveyed, except for the United States, where the average was 3.3 per cent.

Britain trails the list by a large margin in average output increases, but she comes close to the average level in terms of hourly compensation increases, and slightly above the average level in rises in unit labour costs, measured on a national currency basis.

It is clear I indicate that there are a number of thresholds, that is exemptions limits, that have to be talked about for the amount of wealth the people should have before the tax begins to run?

Depending on which you take depends the number of staff you get. It might be 2,000 or anything up to about 8,000.

Until the Chancellor and Parliament decide where they want the thing to start, we cannot know how many staff we want

to be.

Why should this be so? Even for skilled mechanics, who constitute the minority among garage workers, the wage award is of the order of some 6p per hour. Why, then, should the motorist be compelled weekly

## Airline head opposed to 'European power block'

By Arthur Reed  
Air Correspondent

European airlines should not form a power block opposed either to the Americans or to other countries outside the EEC, Mr David Nicolson, chairman of British Airways, said yesterday.

Talking on the future of civil aviation to the Royal Society of Arts, in London, Mr Nicolson said that there was much to be said for arguments by the European Parliament in favour of simplifying, improving and rationalizing air transport.

"But where I would part company with the European view is in their desire for more unified management of airlines as distinct from closer commercial, technical and political cooperation," he said.

Cooperation between airlines should develop to such an extent that they were able to guide, on a political football. If our management is re-working pensions, it is not attending to achieving greater productivity.

Mr Nicolson said: "I adopt a less sympathetic approach to the European view that appears to favour more closer regulation of the industry to safeguard the interests of the flag-carrying airlines against the encroachments of charter competition."

"We have never been fearful of fair competition in British Airways," he said, "and we are not in the business of clobbering anybody else to further our own interests."

## Wealth tax 'may need 8,000 Revenue staff'

A staff of 2,000 to 8,000 might be needed to sort out the problems of the wealth tax, Mr Norman Price, chairman of the Board of Inland Revenue, said yesterday.

He told delegates at the annual conference of the Inland Revenue Staff Federation in Scarborough, Yorkshire, that the rise was a big exercise, needing a lot of thought.

Just to sober bow difficult

it is, can I indicate that there are a number of thresholds, that is exemptions limits, that have to be talked about for the amount of wealth the people should have before the tax begins to run?

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is of the order of some 6p per hour. Why, then, should the motorist be compelled weekly

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

### Labour ignorance on private enterprise

From Mr J. Brian Crawford

Sir, I am pleasantly surprised to find in your columns Mr Healey's assurance that Labour is not out to destroy private industry. However, he and his colleagues are likely to destroy private enterprise unintentionally through ignorance of the conditions in which it thrives.

They are, in particular, busily creating a climate which inhibits productivity from increasing. 1. We are urged to re-equip. When we do, our employees naturally ask what is in it for them. Their answer is £1.12 per week. How much productivity does Mr Healey think you can buy for a 24 per cent or 3 per cent rise in pay? Even this cannot be paid over at the time management requires. There must be a three months delay and hours of discussion with the Pay Board.

2. Pensions: hours of management time has been wasted by the decision to make this subject a political football. If our management is re-working pensions, it is not attending to achieving greater productivity.

3. Increased direct taxation leads to high labour turnover as people change jobs to get more money, and so productivity suffers;

4. Higher company taxation, early payments of taxes, higher NI payments, higher local rates, all divert cash from reinvestment in industry and potential increased productivity suffers;

5. Planning delays slow down projects and increase costs.

### Taxing communications

From Mr David Murby

Sir, Mr Healey stated, in his speech to the CBI on May 14, that "the Government has no intention of destroying the private sector." His actions belie his words. May I through your columns seek to right a wrong, and at the same time challenge Mr Healey to set his words?

In the Finance Bill 1974, a director of a close company who lends money to his company which he has borrowed for that purpose, may not claim tax relief for the cost of borrowing that

he incurs.

If Mr Healey regards

parasite, or like, Section 55 Tax.

If he cannot say why it is not for the national interest for him to be destroyed, it is against his (or any) principles for me to

company in this way.

At the CBI and seek his Finance Bill.

A. S. MONCKTON

The Estate Office, Stretton Hall, Stafford.

### Children's

From Mrs Thalia S.

Sir, To criticize the tax reform as discriminatory against wives (Vera May 9) ignores the main point that it is a tax against children.

As the divorced

three small children I consequences of my full reduction in disposals (figure supplied by husband's account

management Act, 1970) and advise the collector accordingly.

The balance of tax being "held over" or seek an increased payment on account.

Mr Brane will not be troubled by unwanted demands

and the saving in administration costs will be achieved.

In the absence of agreed accounts this procedure is standardly provided and it is only a question of being aware what action to take.

DAVID MURBY,

Kenton, Middlesex.

Wage rises and swinging garages

From Mr H. L. Alexander

Sir, In your issue of May 18 your Business News staff, reporting an increase of wages to garage workers, prophesy a steep rise in motor repair and servicing charges as a result.

At the time of the decision to fix the tenancy in the light of conditions current at that time, presumably also those entitled to such a rise. Chancellor He different; were these he had in mind?

H. L. ALEXANDER,

23 Rectory Green, Beckenham, Kent.

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THALIA S. JOLL,

21 Dawson Place, London, W2.

In the audience there are a number of our other top executives. They come in from Mount Kisco, New York, where we have operational headquarters; from Los Angeles, Toronto, Quebec City and St. John's, Newfoundland, and our UK to executives are here. When the formal business of this meeting is concluded I

propose to introduce them to you. You have invested in them and on your behalf I want to thank them and our other executives and staffs for their tremendous efforts, application and skills which have led to the results I have presented to you.

The 1973 Report and Accounts were adopted.

The one for 20 script distribution was approved.

The authorised capital was increased to £10 million.

The retiring Directors, namely, Sir Kenneth Barrington and Mr. L. E. Bensen, were re-elected.



Mr. Campbell L. Nelson and Mr. Arnold L.

BY THE FINANCIAL EDITOR

## Trafalgar House changes its tune

Trafalgar House shareholders hardly recognize the tone of the latest half-year statement as they remember the gloomy days coming out of the group earlier this year, but at least the hue of mood is, for once, a pleasant one. In short, and amazingly against all the odds, have first-half pre-tax profits by just over a tenth and fully fledged earnings exactly maintained after a rise in the tax allowances level from 30 to 35 per cent.

That Trafalgar has been four in its problem areas. Profits to building have been cut by 51 per cent with the profit and sales down from £1.4m (£8.000), while industrial and retail activities are down some 20 per cent at £164,000 and is, though no worse than year, are certainly no better a roughly break-even condition. The backbone, then, been property and investment income, up from £3.26m (£5.1m), and the spice in the contracting profits up £1.24m to £1.66m and, more importantly, shipping. Taking shipping and hotel division whole, profits are more than £4.3m, though the figure takes in a £1.6m on sale of ships.

Far as the second half is concerned, it looks as if the pattern going to that much more difficult, for those due to crucial game day the effects for 1975. Rent freeze not, Trafalgar looks set to a slowly increasing flow of cash from its property side, the outlook in contracting is good as profits on the growing overseas workload start work through.

For housebuilding, industrial activities and the hotel sectors, nobody is going to their heads on the block at stage, while shipping, of course, is shown all too often in past that gearing can work ways rapidly and viciously. All that, however, the prospects of maintained earnings and respective p/e of around five looks a fair bet, particularly when one remembers CPP earnings would roughly the multiple.

**Interim: 1973-74 (1972-73)**  
Capitalization £20m  
Net cash £8.56m (£6.45m)  
Pre-tax profit £15.6m (£13.34m)  
Earnings per share 15.98p  
(13.65p)



Mr. H. Alan Walker, chairman of Bass Charrington: delays in winning a price increase

**Bass Charrington**

### Higher costs all round

The 10p drop in the Bass Charrington share price since last Thursday had certainly gone unnoticed so the market was well prepared to take the 4.6 per cent drop in pre-tax profits to £2.2m for the first 28 weeks in its stride, leaving the shares unchanged on the day at 83p.

Nevertheless, the figures are a little bit puzzling given that volume sales of beer have increased by over 7 per cent. Wines and spirits have also been buoyant although the growth rates has apparently dropped a little below those of the corresponding part of the previous year, perhaps reflecting the delayed effects of the absence of Hirondelle from the market for a couple of months last autumn and its reappearance at higher prices.

Against this, one can point in higher costs on all fronts. It would appear that ingredient prices have risen by around 100p a barrel while labour and transport are not that far behind to leave overall costs around 4p a pint higher. Again Bass was spectacularly unsuccessful in its approach to the Price Commission, managing to obtain its price increase a good six weeks later than Allied.

At this stage, assuming that volume maintains its firm trend, one is looking for a 10 per cent improvement in the closing 24 weeks. This implies a total pre-tax profit for the year of around £5.8m and a prospective p/e ratio of about 8.4 and a yield of 6.6 per cent on the forecast dividend. Inevitably the comparative attractions of Allied look large.

**Interim: 1973-74 (1972-73)**  
Capitalization £20m  
Sales £73.8m (£25.5m)  
Pre-tax profits £2.2m (£1.21m)

### Looking to Indonesia

Ultramar's first quarter figures tell the now familiar oil company tale of reduced volume of oil refined and sold, yet huge increases in sales value and profits, thanks in part to stock profits.

**Final: 1973-74 (1972-73)**  
Capitalization £13.6m  
Sales £28.6m (£6.61m)  
Pre-tax profits £2.95m (£2.26m)  
Earnings per share 23p (22.8p)  
Dividend gross 11.025p (10.5p)

## Business Diary: After Hull? • Freeman, ICI and Lyon

bookmakers relish fields there are no runaway winners, there is an overture to be made on the next.

General of the Takeover John Bull originally post for a two-year which expired two ago and his planned Schroders later this deputy chairman has been announced. But still no sign of the son whom his mantle bestowed, even though a must now be imminent. It is a good outside bet that at this stage it is successor will not be a banker at all. The old chancery prefer the old tradition in being by a corporate brief from another black-clad bank. But while by no shortage of ability, the practical to their appointment considerable.

are too valuable for to wish to second could prove unacceptable to the financial quarters of either in their own because of the bank that them. And all must be at a political sword. If would be overbearing in their terms of office in any way. Geoffrey Wilson would have been an choice. But his bank is orders, which can hardly provide two general running (and of the Bank of England) for good.

measures). Warburgs (wbanne Ian Fraser) might take a similar view if approached for one of their men.

The main responsibility for the current revision of the City Code has fallen on John Clay (Hambros), Ivor Keighton (Rothschilds) and David Macdonald (Bill Samuel), while John Gillum (Samuel Montagu) has also shown a particularly keen interest in the Panel's development. None of these, however, has emerged as an obvious heir apparent. And if there are no others in other stables, such as Lazards, Kleinwort or Morgan, the heirs have yet to enter the hereditary lists.

So a dark horse from outside a merchant bank could yet win the race. What now seems certain is that the new man will have to be found and will established in his job before Lord Shawcross will wish to lay down the chairmanship of the Panel which he has held since 1963.

Finding a successor to him could prove a harder task still. Lord O'Brien, who today succeeds Lord Shawcross as chairman of Morgan Guaranty Trust's international council, must be a starter. But he is not a jurist and may feel that he has already been quite long enough in the firing line between the Government and the City for one life-time.

One of Lord Shawcross's main strengths is that he is independent of the City yet familiar with it and sympathetic to it. If the City is to ward off unwelcome external regulation it may need

to find similar strengths in his successor as well. For neither the director general nor the chairman of the Panel, whatever they may be, are going to have an easy ride during the next couple of years, at the end of which time there may or may not be a Panel left over to preside.

### ICI changes

Yesterday brought official confirmation from ICI of the retirement of Norman Freeman, who has been responsible for the ICI Pension Fund for the past 15 years or so—and a firm Daniel from Freeman himself that his going has nothing to do with the troubles of the Lyon property group, in which the fund is heavily involved.

There had been unfortunate references to that effect but they were totally unfounded, said Freeman. After 28 years with ICI—21 years as head of the insurance side and 15 years of managing that with management of the investments side (which embraces the pension fund)—he is now looking forward to a "good rest".

Though 62 is the normal staff retirement age at ICI, a number of senior managers retire earlier, the minimum age being 57. Freeman, who is now 58, said he told ICI verbally several weeks ago and in writing last year that he wanted to retire for personal reasons and to make way for other ambitious and able subordinates.

During his stewardship of the pension fund, which is the biggest industrial fund except for those of the nationalized industries, ICI pensioners had received seven increases since 1961 and had beaten the cost of living index. Income was currently at its highest-ever level, said Freeman yesterday.

He was unrepentant about the pension fund's involvement with Lyon. The properties the pension fund has now taken over, after paying off a consortium of bank loans it guaranteed, were realistically priced and higher offers had been received after ICI Pension Fund had exercised its option to buy.

Freeman's job in ICI is being split down the middle after he goes on June 30. Alyne Conlong becomes general manager (investments) in his stead. Conlong is at present investment manager of the Central Board of Finance of the Church of England and director of the Local Authorities' Mutual Investment Trust. Bryan Hines, at present assistant managing director of Imperial Chemicals Insurance, becomes managing director also in place of Freeman.

### Taking over

Redman Heenan International, the Worcester-based heavy and specialized engineering group, has found the new chief executive it has so assiduously sought for the past eight months. John Watkinson, 45, a director of Foseco Minsep, joined the board

## Equipment shortages threaten the North Sea oil bonanza

Serious doubts are now emerging from the major oil companies about the ability of the offshore supply and engineering industry to meet the construction schedules needed to get over 100 million tons of oil ashore from the North Sea by 1980.

For the companies the problem is no longer finding the oil, as Britain's offshore waters are established as a major oil producing zone. Mr Eric Varley, the Secretary of State for Energy, said on Tuesday that production by 1980 would be between 100 million and 140 million tons a year—enough to make the country self sufficient.

Exchange gains were clearly not a housing factor here, given that the United States and Canadian dollar parities moved against Ultramar overall in the first quarter.

Venezuelan crude supplies are now looking problematical but Ultramar has bid for drilling rights in Iran and also has its Indonesian and North Sea exploration areas. Just what will be the cost disadvantages of this suggested switch out of Venezuela remains to be seen.

Against this uncertainty however, there is the expectation of oil revenues from Indonesia in July and of commercial production of gas and condensate from Basak in 1977. That will affect profits "substantially". Also there appears to be no problem in replacing currently expiring charter tonnage.

The market will be reassured to know that provision has been made against any retrospective increase in crude costs, and that Ultramar's heavy short term borrowings as of the last account have been converted largely to longer term.

Assuming product prices hold up well, the second quarter should benefit from the fact that the Quebec refinery this month runs flat out to over 110,000 barrels a day output, where industrial gearing starts paying off. Even so, the Ultramar price has been discounted a good first quarter and the static stance of the shares at 22.5p yesterday, where the p/e ratio on the latest 12 months earnings is just under 7, suggests that the short-term excitement is over.

**First quarter: 1974 (1973)**  
Capitalization £20m  
Sales £71.3m (£24.1m)  
Pre-tax profits £9.02m (£8.16m)  
Dividend gross 1.76p (1.68p)

**Bass Charrington**

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**Ultramar**

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Dividend gross 11.025p (10.5p)

much shallower and calmer waters of the Gulf of Mexico.

Mr Varley's report on production and reserves of oil and gas in the United Kingdom demonstrates the vital importance of the exploratory effort continuing unabated well into the 1980s.

The ten fields where reserves are proven—Furness (BP); Auk, Argall (Hamilton); Piper (Occidental); Beryl (Mobil); Thistle (Amoco); and Ninian (BP Ranger and Burmah)—will reach their peak production in 1981.

It is only possible to maintain this peak level of production for two to three years, after which output will gradually tail off and cease after about 15 to 20 years.

According to the latest Government estimates by 1990 output from these ten fields will have fallen to about 30 million tons a year. Even taking into account possible output from new discoveries made but not yet proven to date, output cannot reach more than 15 million tons by 1980-81 and would not push the 1990 production level above 35 million tons.

Shortages of steel, equipment and manpower are not, however, likely to affect the exploration effort in the North Sea. The new semi-submersible rigs now being constructed to work in North European waters cannot operate economically in the

proven oil reserves are 895 million tons. The total proven means that the oil companies are virtually certain that this amount of oil can be extracted from the reservoirs.

On top of this there are 165 million tons of "probable" reserves where the companies think they have a better than 50 per cent chance of extracting oil, and finally there are 100 million tons in "possible" reserves in these fields where the chance of production is less than 50 per cent.

As technology improves oil that previously could only be classified as probable now becomes proven and possible reserves are upgraded to probable.

But the North Sea holds one final unknown for the oil explorers. The size of fields are determined after drilling the first four test holes. In fact, however, the cost of drilling is less costly, up to ten holes are sunk in fix the size of the reserves.

As has happened in the Danish sector of the North Sea, oilfields do not always live up to their initial potential.

Roger Vielvoye

N. D. Bohm looks at the Brussels Commission's competition policy

## EEC sets merger problem for lawyers

"Fundamental renegotiation" of the terms of Britain's entry into Europe, as presented to the public up to now, has concentrated on the cash cost or benefit to Britain, and has paid little attention to other practical effects of entry.

But law made in Europe has been directly applicable in Britain for some 15 months, and renegotiation should be based on an assessment of its effects. This article deals with the impact of European law on commercial agreements; the legal framework of the common agricultural policy, freedom of movement of workers and the harmonization of VAT and company law also require scrutiny.

Article 85 of the Treaty of Rome, which is the cornerstone of European Economic Community competition law, became part of United Kingdom law on January 1, 1973. It prohibits, under pain of fines, and renders void and unenforceable at law, agreements or concerted practices which may affect trade between member states and which prevent or distort competition within the EEC.

As well as deciding appeals from the Commission, the Court interprets the treaties on request from the courts of member states. It does not, however, decide the cases, but remits them to the Commission for interpretation to the court from which they came. In common law countries it is the judge that makes the law, and a merely advisory opinion on interpretation fits uncomfortably into the system.

When that advisory opinion (or judgment on appeal from the Commission) is the single judgement of a court of seven or nine judges of different nationalities, and are a reasonably familiar field, it has therefore come as a surprise to many British businesses, making a purely academic inquiry of legal advice, to learn that their exclusive distribution agreements, their sole agreements, their conditions of sale, their manufacturer's separate copyright in another member state could not be held to infringe the manufacturer's separate copyright in another member state. The apparent conflict with the treaty provisions preserving the property (including copyright) laws of national legal systems was explained away by the Court on the basis that it was not the rights themselves but merely their exercise that was affected by the judgment.

Some of these surprises could have been foreseen, because they represented European Commission policy current for more than five years before the Accesion Treaty and subsequent developments.

But in the licensing and patent field it was not until after the European Communities Act had become law that the European Commission reversed the stance it had taken some ten years before, on exclusive licences. Accession had launched Britain into the streams of a developing EEC jurisprudence whose detailed history and present course and vital respects were left largely undocumented, while future course could therefore hardly be charted.

The task of a lawyer, however, is to chart the future for his client, and the blend of logic and justice undertaken by the court in these cases has been puzzling and the results powerfully convincing.

mon law has been broadly successful in allowing lawyers to perform this task.

The difficulty has been to bridge the gap between the broad principles to be found in the treaty and their practical application. The foundation of many decisions of the Commission applying Article 85 has been an economic analysis of the effects of an agreement on the state of competition in a particular market. The analysis often proceeds by generalizations and on large assumptions, and one often senses a certain reluctance, familiar in the judicial activities of basically administrative bodies, to accept the findings of the Commission.

In 1962 it saw no objection to exclusive patent licences, but in 1972 the restriction on the grant of an exclusive licence from the Commission was considered likely to prevent or distort competition (although capable of being exempted by the Commission under certain conditions, including the prohibition of exclusive marketing areas).

This directive will require the member states to adopt as mandatory for all such agreements a series of requirements as to form and content which, with all respect to their drafts, have the appearance of having been culled from a rough first draft of such an agreement.

The European Communities Act, which embodied a directive on the harmonization of company law, succeeded in preserving flawlessly the ambiguity of the original directive.

It is significant that the clearest and most emphatic judgments of the European Court have been those in which it has asserted the supremacy of Community Law over the Acts of the legislatures of the member states, whether enacted before or after the Community Law involved.

**SHARE CAPITAL**

**Authorised** US \$250,000,000 **in 50,000,000 shares of common stock of US \$5 par value each**

**Paid** US \$72,791,330

**In addition, US \$10,000,000 in 10,000,000 shares of Series Preferred Stock of US \$**

# SNIA VISCOSA

JOINT STOCK COMPANY

Head Office:  
Via Montebello,  
18, Milan

## ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

held 30th April, 1974

The Annual General Meeting of the Company was held on 30 April 1974 and chaired by Mr Luigi Santa Maria. In 1973 sales registered 308,000 million lire, an increase of 27.4% on the 1972 figure.

Sales of the whole group, taking in associated companies both in Italy and abroad, amounted to \$14,000 million lire, a rise of 24.8%.

The Report describes the activities of the different Divisions in which the Company operates. The Textile Division enjoyed a good market, with demand exceeding supply. This Division's sales were up by 28.6% and further advances were made during the year to improve the production of synthetic fibres as against artificial fibres. The proportion between these two kinds of fibre rose from 1.15% in 1972 to 1.36% in 1973.

The Chemical Division sales rose by 38.9% and those of the Engineering and Industrial Construction Division by 10.9%. The Report goes on to give full information on research activity, the labour situation and the associated companies at home and abroad. The business of these latter companies was also better in 1973 by comparison with 1972.

The Report closes with a review of the appreciable results achieved in 1973 despite the price freeze, shortage, and higher cost of raw materials. Having attained the production and trading objectives of the 1968-1973 plan, the Company has launched the 1974-1978 plan which foresees investment totalling L.250,000 million.

Finally, the Report deals with the various items in the year's accounts. Operations concluded with a net profit of 85 million lire after allowances and provisions coming to 25,616 million. The net profit was transferred to the staff security fund.

In order to be able to distribute 75 lire net per share to the shareholders an amount of 4,007 million lire has been transferred from the share premium account.

During the Meeting the Chairman gave other figures concerning the year's progress. As evidence of the Company's development, due very largely to improved efficiency, the Chairman detailed that the ratio between sales and capital invested in the production process went up from 64.9% in 1972 to 71.8% in 1973, whilst sales per member of staff rose from 9.5 million to 12.1 million lire.

Likewise the proportion of purchases to sales by value went down between the two years from 58.2% to 52.5%, making the value added as a proportion of sales go up from 41.8% to 47.5%. Results have also been positive in the first four months of the present year. Sales equalled 132,000 million lire, showing an increase of 51.9% over the same period last year.

The Meeting then approved the Report, the Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Accounts and the proposals for transferring the net profit in the staff security fund and drawing on the share premium account to provide the shareholders with 75 lire per share. The following Directors were then confirmed in office: Alessandro Brunetti, Eugenio Cefis, Libero Lenti, Carlo Pesenti, Luigi Santa Maria, Adolfo Tino and Tullio Torchiari. After the Meeting the Board of Directors confirmed the appointments of Mr. Luigi Santa Maria as Chairman and Managing Director, and of Mr. Carlo Pesenti as Vice-Chairman. The other Directors with appointments are Mr. Paolo Marinotti, Vice-Chairman, and Mr Mario Schimberni, Managing Director.

### INTERIM STATEMENT

## Devenish

Brewers—Weymouth & Redruth

J.A. Devenish & Company Limited announce unaudited Group Results for 24 weeks ended 15th March 1974.

	This Year	Last Year (Adjusted)	Full Year to 28.9.73
Turnover—excluding V.A.T.	3,061,805	3,098,060	7,668,205
Turnover—adjusted to same basis as this year	3,061,805	2,664,000	7,234,000
Profit before Tax (Increase £38,915—27%)	180,795	141,880	874,210
Corporation Tax—estimated	94,000	58,900	362,719
Profit after Tax	86,795	82,980	511,491
Preference Dividend—net	6,243	6,243	8,920
Profit—attributable to Ordinary stockholders	80,552	74,060	498,328
Interim Ordinary Dividend—net	50,589	45,990	155,494
Rate of Ordinary Dividend	51%	5%	16.905%

Prices were increased in February 1974 mainly to cover the increased cost of meat.

The Board wish to emphasize that the full year profits are very dependent on the summer holiday trade in the South West of England.

Warrants will be posted on 12th July payable on 16th July to stockholders on the register at close of business on 27th June. Ordinary Stock Register closed 28th June to 12th July.

### FINANCIAL NEWS

## Dunlop off to a good start, but group 'faces difficult year'

By Our Financial Staff

The profits of Dunlop's activities in the first four months of the current year have been running ahead of the same period last year despite the effects of the three day week. Sir Reay Geddes said yesterday.

He added that sales of the Pirelli operations were also up and described their profitability as satisfactory. It seemed clear, however, that the group as a whole was facing a "difficult year".

In his annual report, Sir Reay writes that the second half of last year was better than had been expected at the time of the interim statement last October. Even so, the second half had been adversely affected by rising raw material and other costs, which were not fully recovered, and then only with some delay.

In addition, profitability had been affected by industrial action in both the company's and

its customers' factories. The overall impact of these disputes was to cost the company some £3.7m and the employees £1.5m. Losses from industrial disputes in the previous year amounted to some £2m.

Commenting on the trading background last year, Sir Reay states that in the EEC the problem of overcapacity on the car tyre business was aggravated by the effects of the energy crisis in the latter part of the year and that profits were depressed, especially in France and Germany.

In product areas outside the automotive industry, however, results were better than in 1972.

In geographical terms, the main growth last year came from South America, Africa and Asia. The profit attributable to Dunlop worldwide from these areas rose from £5.4m to £8m, while attributable profits from activities in Europe fell from £5.6m to £1.2m.

### Results

## Sheffield Twist rebounds with trebled outturn

Not only has Sheffield Twist & Steel achieved full recovery from the 1972 trough, but turnover and profits in 1973 have been pushed through to fresh peaks.

Taxable profits were almost trebled from £439,000 to £1.4m, capping a first-half jump from £204,000 to £608,000.

In the second half the group really took to it to produce profits almost tenfold greater at £808,000. Turnover was 30 per cent greater at £1.18m.

The group is another of those that seems to have shrugged off the miners' strike. In fact, the board says that liquidity so far this year has continued to improve and trading has remained profitable. Bank borrowings last year were cut from £1.9m to £1.2m. Earnings per share reached 6.7p (4.4p) and the dividend is raised from 3.8p to 4.06p.

### Northern Timber

For the second year running, taxable profits of North Eastern Timber are almost doubled, this time to £804,000 on turnover of 65.6 per cent up to £15.5m. Moreover, trading for the first three months of the current term has been better than expected, and the board is looking for satisfactory results for the full term.

Apart from a rise in dividend from 2.84p to 2.98p, shareholders will receive a one-for-five scrip issue. Earnings a share are 11.2p, against 7.2p.

### Burco Dean

In the half year to March 31 Burco Dean, makers of domestic appliances and kitchen equipment, were badly hit by the industrial unrest and increasing costs of labour and raw materials. Taxable profits were cut from last year's peak half-year level of £666,000 to £409,000, and indications are that the group will not repeat

its record 1972 performance. The interim dividend is raised from 15.5p to 16.5p.

### Leap at Time Products

Promising a "substantial" increase in November of about £1.5m pre-tax against the previous year's record £824,000, Time Products (watches and jewelry) in the event comfortably exceeds the target. It also proposes a further scrip of one-for-four.

After six months pre-tax profits were 82 per cent higher, and for the full term to January 31 more than doubled from £824,000 to £1.65m, with the trading level rising from £604,000 to £1.32m. Earnings per share work out to 19.22p (13.98p) while the total payment is raised from an adjusted 2.02p to 2.13p.

### Chas Spreckley

With interim profits up 23 per cent to £93,000, Charles Spreckley says uncertainty in the property market will adversely affect results for the current 15-month period. No interim payment is planned, but this will be taken into account later.

### Gieves group

Although interest charges more than trebled to £104,000 profits of Gieves Group, the tailoring concern, jumped 43 per cent to a record £531,000 last term. This includes only three months from the Redwood book manufacturing companies. Total turnover rose from £4.3m to £6.1m.

### London United Inv

Taxable profits of London United Investments reached £577,000 in 1973, against £535,000 for 15 months, on turnover up from £2.35m to £3.36m. On net profits of £277,000, against £232,500, the board is proposing a dividend of 4.18p compared with 5p. Shareholders may opt to receive a scrip issue in lieu.

### SA Breweries

To follow a 32 per cent rise in net profits to £28.5m (£18m) last term, South African Breweries are forecasting further sound growth this time "in the belief that consumer expenditure will be maintained at a high level". The group also hopes to contain costs.

## Northgate predicts jump in income

Mr Pat Hughes's Northgate Explorations is forecasting that pretax income for 1974 should reach £16.1m (£6.9m) and the cash flow £20m (£5.6m). Last year's net income was of the order of £9.1m. The forecasts assume that metal prices will remain strong with lead averaging 30c a pound (£235 a ton) and copper £1.05 a pound or £1,000 a ton.

For the March quarter the cash flow rose from £3.02m in £3.71m and net income from £2.03m to £2.63m, equivalent to an increase from 34c to 44c a ton.

share. This time, a tax provision of £1.2m has been introduced and it is expected that the tax rate for the remainder of this year and subsequently will be of the order of 50 per cent.

Production at the Tynagh mine is expected to be around 90,000 tons of concentrate compared with 1973's 111,570 tons, following the changeover to underground mining. At Gormore, sales of concentrates are likely to be maintained at around 13,700 tons. The shares closed 10p lower at 310p ahead of the announcement.

### Business appointments

## Mr R H Grierson on GEC board

Mr R. H. Grierson has been appointed a director of The General Electric Co.

Mr John Britten has been elected to the board of The Fairley Co.

Mr K. H. Merkley has been appointed a director of Shell UK.

Mr R. A. Bolitho has been named managing director of FNCEB's Channel Islands subsidiary.

Miss Josephine Hart, Mr John Housholder and Mr Colin Martin have joined the board of Haydn Publishing.

Mr John Buck has been appointed assistant general manager with special responsibilities for staff matters at Barclays Bank.

He succeeds Mr Douglas White, who retires after 42 years' service.

Lord O'Brien of Lothbury has become chairman of the international council of the Morgan Guaranty Trust Co., New York. He succeeds Lord Shawcross, who died after heading the council since it was formed in 1967.

Lord Shawcross continues as an adviser to the company on international operations (Business diary, page 21).

Mr H. T. Nicholson has joined the board of Gas Industries and will be succeeded by Mr C. W. R. Evans.

Mr Philip Morgan, chairman of IPC Consumer Industries, has decided to leave the company to take up medical advice to give up these appointments. He will leave the division after 28 years' service.

Mr G. F. Menzies has become chief executive and managing director of Salem Engineering Co.

Mr David Bruce-Gardiner has been appointed to the board of Guest Keen & Nettlefolds (Overseas).

Mr John Watkinson has joined the board of Redman Heenan in

## Highlands & Lowlands reveal £42m surplus

Expectations for two groups in the palm oil, rubber commodity sector, Highlands & Lowlands, Parc Ruthern and Kulim Group, have been amply satisfied in full-time results, while Eastern Produce (Holdings), a substantial commodity trading group in which Jessel Securities has a 37% per cent stake comes out much better than promised.

Commenting on the trading background last year, Sir Reay states that in the EEC the problem of overcapacity on the car tyre business was aggravated by the effects of the energy crisis in the latter part of the year and that profits were depressed, especially in France and Germany.

He added that sales of the Pirelli operations were also up and described their profitability as satisfactory. It seemed clear, however, that the group as a whole was facing a "difficult year".

In his annual report, Sir Reay writes that the second half of last year was better than had been expected at the time of the interim statement last October. Even so, the second half had been adversely affected by rising raw material and other costs, which were not fully recovered, and then only with some delay.

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## London and Regional Market Prices

# Uncertainty continues

**ACCOUNT DAYS:** Dealings Began, May 13 Dealings End, Today § Contango Day, May 24 Settlement Day, June 4  
§ Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days

## YOUNG CHARTERED SECRETARY CAREER OPPORTUNITY

ILFORD Limited is the main manufacturing centre of the CIBA-GEIGY Photographic Group, which is an international organisation. The appointment is in our Secretarial Department currently located at Ilford, but which will be relocated in the Company's new Head Office at Basildon, Essex at the end of 1975.

The person appointed, who should preferably be a law graduate, will be required to perform a wide range of duties including insurance, pension fund administration, property management, some work of a legal nature and general Company Secretarial matters. He will also be responsible for the control of a number of sections providing various office services which will give him the opportunity to exercise some managerial qualities.

This appointment will probably appeal to a young person who is seeking to widen his experience and increase his responsibility in the Secretarial field. Career prospects are excellent since the scope and opportunities of the job are expected to grow with the development of the candidate.

An attractive salary commensurate with qualifications and experience will be paid. Also, where appropriate, financial assistance will be given towards relocation expenses.

Please write giving age and brief career details of qualifications and experience quoting reference A.630, 10: E. I. Elliot, Personnel Administration Manager, ILFORD Limited, Roden Street, Ilford, Essex.

ILFORD Limited is a CIBA-GEIGY Company



## 'A' Levels and a liking for law?

If you are under 23, have two 'A' levels and a leaning towards Law, apply for the job of Assistant Examiner in the Estate Duty Office. You will be given a good legal training (if you do not already hold a recognised legal qualification) enabling you to deal with solicitors and accountants. You will work largely on your own initiative from an early stage, with responsibility increasing as your experience grows.

**Training:** After a thorough grounding in Estate Duty Law, those who do not hold a recognised legal qualification are given official time off to attend the City of London Polytechnic to study for the Polytechnic Diploma in English Civil Law—a degree level qualification—with fees and expenses paid. If you also want to study for an LL.B. generous financial assistance is available.

**Starting pay:** According to age e.g., £1,615 at age 18, £1,900 at 22 and £2,133 at 25, with equal pay for men and women.

**Prospects:** Promotion to the examiner grade (£3,181—£3,813) normally takes place after the qualifying examinations have been passed, providing you are 24 years old and have completed two years satisfactory service, or 23 years old with five years service. There are further prospects of early promotion to Senior Examiner (£3,984—£4,770).

WRITE for full details and an application form to Civil Service Commission, Alconbury Link, Basingstoke, Hants RG21 1JB, quoting reference E/638/61 B

## NATIONAL ENVIRONMENT RESEARCH COUNCIL

### Higher Scientific Officer /

### Senior Scientific Officer vacancies

#### UNIVERSITY SUPPORT DIVISION

The Council provides selective support for research and postgraduate training in the natural environmental sciences. The duties of the University Support Division include the assistance of Council in the formulation of its policies for university support and the implementation of these policies. Two Higher Scientific Officers/Senior Scientific Officers are required in the Division at the Council's Headquarters in London, which are due to move to Swindon within the next few years.

#### DUTIES

The successful applicants will be expected to assist in all the activities of the Division; they will each have special responsibility as Secretary of one of the Council's grants committees covering the field of the Aquatic Life Sciences and Terrestrial Life Sciences respectively. Duties will include the servicing of these Committees with the assistance of executive and clerical staff and maintaining liaison with research workers at universities and other research institutes.

#### QUALIFICATIONS

An appropriate first or second class honours degree (or equivalent) and at least two years relevant post-graduate experience, preferably in research or administration in the life sciences.

#### SALARIES SCALERS

HSO £2396-£23029

SSO £2973-£4070

Starting salaries may be above the minimum. Non-contributory superannuation arrangements. Paid annual leave of 4 weeks and 2 days, plus public and privilege holidays.

Application forms may be obtained from Establishments Division, NERC Headquarters, Alhambra House, 27/33 Charing Cross Road, London WC2H 0AX. (Quoting reference E/22/105 and stating for which post you are applying).

Closing date : 14 June, 1974.

## INSTITUTE OF OCEANOGRAPHIC SCIENCES

### BIRKENHEAD, CHESHIRE

## PRINCIPAL SCIENTIFIC OFFICER

A physicist/engineer is required at the Bidston Observatory to lead a team of about eighteen engaged in the development and maintenance of instruments for recording tidal pressure, sea level, currents and temperature/salinity at sea and for measuring gravity and tilt on land. He will also be required to maintain liaison with associated groups at other IOS laboratories. Experience in both electronic instrument technology and the engineering problems of marine equipment is essential. Knowledge of digital recording end of underwater acoustic techniques is desirable. He will be required to take part in research cruises.

#### Qualifications

At least 28 years of age with a good honours degree in an appropriate subject and a number of years relevant post-graduate experience.

#### Salary Scale

£3715-£4895.

Starting salary may be above the minimum.

Superannuation arrangements. Application forms may be obtained from Establishments Division, Natural Environment Research Council, 27/33 Charing Cross Road, London WC2H 0AX. Please quote reference E/22/707.

Closing date : 14 June, 1974.

NATIONAL ENVIRONMENT RESEARCH COUNCIL

## UNIVERSITY APPOINTMENTS

### University of Durham DEPARTMENT OF ENGINEERING SCIENCE

Applications are invited for the post of **LECTURER IN ENGINEERING SCIENCE** for each year from October 1, 1974. Applicants should have a first class honours degree or professional experience in either electrical or civil engineering. The undergraduate course consists of a unit of taught courses in civil, mechanical and electrical engineering followed by specialist topics.

The salary will be on the scale £1,925-£2,458 (under review per annum) plus F.S.S.U. (where applicable) and £1,000 per annum for research. Quotations for research should be sent by Monday, June 10, 1974, to the Secretary, University of Durham Laboratories, South Road, Durham DH1 3LE.

### University of Warwick CHIEF TECHNICIAN

Applications are invited for the post of Chief Technician (Grade D) in the Department of Psychology. Applications should be submitted by June 10, 1974. Salary £1,700-£2,100 per annum plus F.S.S.U. (where applicable). Quotations for research should be sent by Monday, June 10, 1974, to the Secretary, University of Warwick, Coventry CV4 7AL quoting Ref. No. 42/74. Closing date for applications is 14th June 1974.

### DOMESTIC SITUATIONS

#### FRENCH LADY

Car driver, 29, wished to improve English as resident companion to sympathetic lady. London area.

Box 2728 C. The Times.

#### TEMPORARY GOVERNMENT/COMPANION

Age 20-30 required. End June.

September. North London for family of 4 children ages 10-18.

Should be willing to help with English, accompany on outings, get along with teenagers, smoker preferred. Pleasant home and garden. Other staff kept.

Phone Mrs. Christian 9.30-5.30

at 01-828 4410, reversing charges.

#### DOMESTIC SITUATIONS

#### MOTHER'S HELP

HOLIDAYS ABROAD

Age 19-plus, experience not essential; for 3 boys aged 2 to 23 months; in own room with T.V.; salary negotiable.

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Leaving school, a career choice not decided on. Good academic record, good marks in science, immediate interview.

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#### STUDENTS/TEACHERS

UNIVERSITY OF LEICESTER

RESEARCH STUDENTS IN  
IONOSPHERIC RADIO PROPAGATION

Two SRC CASE Studentships for research leading to the Ph.D. and M.Sc. are available for work in the field of ionospheric propagation in the earth's ionosphere. The two students will help many thousands of years to reach the right decision year by year.

Applications due 15th June 1974.

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WOMEN'S APPOINTMENTS  
SECRETARIAL**SECRETARY**  
Consulting Engineers

International firm of Consulting Engineers is accepting a secretary to a principal of its Geotechnical Division. The Division is engaged in all aspects of the earth science and operates actively both in the United Kingdom and overseas. Her general duties will include arrangements of appointments, all personal and confidential filing and will liaise with us as well as typing of general correspondence and reports.

Successful applicant must have good shorthand and typing skills and must be able to work on her own initiative. She should be unflappable and enthusiastic and willing to grasp the general secretarial work of the Division if the need arises. The preferred age range is 23-32; Executive typewriter, generous salary, L.V.s, profit sharing scheme and free life assurance.

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It is located in Holborn, opposite Chancery Lane underground, in friendly headquarters of Research and Development Division. Terms of service are excellent. There is a large stockroom/office and good restaurant.

It will be to the range of £1,704-£2,100, which is currently under review. Telephone Catherine Doyle on 01-542 0765 ext. 3403 for an appointment or hour about other interesting vacancies.

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We are currently handling assignments offering real career opportunities in Advertising, Personnel, Property and Marketing with salaries of circa £2,200-£2,600.

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Job required for General secretarial duties, in Belmonte, 4-5 weeks of hours by car. Some shorthand typist.

Salary negotiable.

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# Motoring

## Datsun plan cut cost insurance

Datsun is about to launch an insurance scheme that should mean substantially cheaper premiums for buyers, all as existing owners, of its cars, saving on the smallest Datsun, the car could be as much as £60 a year, by subtracting the no-claims bonus. Insurance, which will operate association with a Lloyd's underwriter, is able to offer the saving by the cars in lower insurance than usual. The scheme will be throughout the Datsun dealer network.

Though sales of foreign cars in general, and of Datsun in particular, have boomed in the past few years, some importers are less than the high insurance premiums on their models should begin to sales at a time when other motor taxes, notably petrol, are rising so

little. Datsun plan to make the greatest benefit will be felt on four small-to-medium cars, which cost from 30 per cent of Datsun sales in Britain. Thus the 568cc Cherry drops from group four to group one, the 1186cc Alfa Romeo Alfusid to group five. (A list of the usual groupings for each month in *What Car?* magazine.)

Datsun could well argue (and has) that most of its models have been overgrouped; at one time the importers offered to cut the prices of spares in return for lower groupings, but the insurance world refused to play. So Datsun found a Lloyd's syndicate that was prepared to offer a better deal and is now ready to pass it on to all owners and prospective owners.

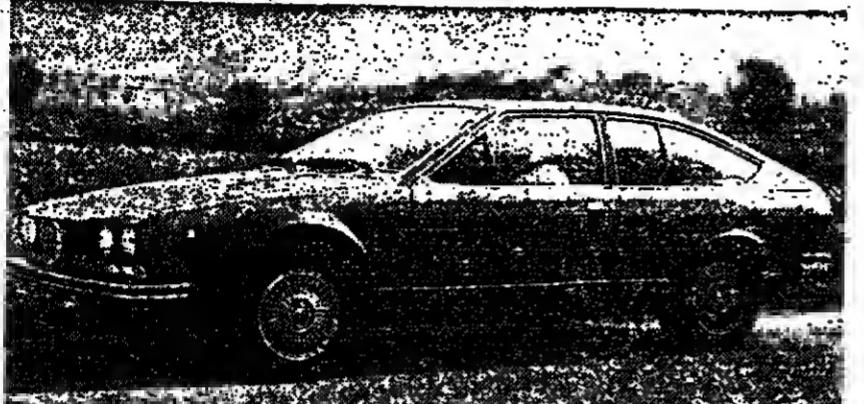
They also hope to be made by Continental-German's Number One, which is any Audi, BMW, Mercedes and Volkswagen for them as standard.

Conti TS Tyres are to be attached to Ayer local dealer - now.

The greatest benefit will be felt on the whole, rather than parts for British cars because of higher transport charges and import duties; and that some importers find it difficult to make spares available immediately.

These group ratings are drawn up nationally by the insurance industry: the two parts of the industry, the companies and Lloyd's syndicates, have separate machinery but work on similar lines. Individual companies or syndicates are not obliged to accept the national groupings, but most do.

**New Alfa Romeo and lower cost BMW**



The Alfa Romeo Sprint; high fashion styling with good visibility

Because drivers under 21 or over 65 years of age are not allowed behind the wheel of a car capable of more than 180 kilometres an hour (110 mph) in Italy, Alfa Romeo claims a maximum speed of just 175 kph for the Alfa Romeo Sprint.

It is remarkably flexible in town, pulling nicely in fifth gear at 30 mph, and cruises without much mechanical or wind noise at about 100 mph. The driving position appears to have been designed for the "Milan man" who has long arms and short legs. Thus a tall driver finds the gear lever too far forward for comfort; apart from that, it is a car one quickly feels at home in, with Alfa's traditional wood-rimmed steering wheel and beautiful five-speed gearbox.

There is rather a long throw on the clutch pedal, but the brakes are split, needing little pedal pressure and remaining fade-free during very hard driving. The suspension is fine but roads but allows a curious diagonal rocking motion to develop on smooth ones. Handling is well balanced and the steering both light and accurate.

The only controversial feature about the interior is the instrumentation, with a big rev-counter above the steering column and all the other dials nearer the centre of the fascia.

I would prefer a speedometer and warning lights for oil pressure and water temperature where they are most easily seen, and I think many prospective buyers of this class of car would too.

The only vehicle to gain an award was Leyland's single-deck National Bus, chosen for its safety, comfort and serviceability.

**Design awards**

The first Design Council Awards for the British motor industry are being presented in London today by the Duke of Edinburgh. A total of 87 items, ranging from accessories to complete vehicles, were submitted, of which six qualified for the council's certificate.

Of immediate interest to car drivers are the K.L. Jeenay child safety seat and the instrument cluster fitted last autumn to the revised Ford Cortina.

The Jeenay has been nominated as the best of its kind by consumer organizations in four countries, including the AA magazine, *Drive*. Ford's instrument panel is rightly praised for its simplicity, legibility and convenience (but it is very much better than the excellent cluster used for several years past by Triumph?).

A third award went to the unique 16-valve cylinder head of the Triumph Dolomite Sprint. Few Sprint owners, perhaps, spend much of their time looking at the bonnet, but they will know all about the engine's superb performance and good fuel economy. Lumenite's opto-electric ignition kit is an alternative to mechanical contact-breakers and offers, for between £20 and £30, smoother running, permanently accurate ignition timing and better performance.

The only vehicle to gain an award was Leyland's single-deck National Bus, chosen for its safety, comfort and serviceability.

**Badcasting**

missed it before (and even if you did not) let nothing stop you this time from seeing

Uli, Brecht's study of a Damon Runyan Hitler done superbly by Nicol Williamson, Garnett and co as the gangster film to end all gangster films (BBC1 9.25). Fortunately, eat of Dad's Army (BBC1 8.0) does not clash and even addicts of the Sam saga (ITV) an just about make it in time.

## BBC 2

**Thames**

11.35-11.40 am, Planting for pleasure. 12.00, Cartoon. 12.45 pm, Rainbow. 12.45, The Floorstars. 5.15, Comedy Reports. 5.50, News. 6.00, Carnival on the Beach. 6.30, Film: Carnival of the Beasts. 7.30, General Hospital. 7.45, General Hospital. 8.30, General Hospital. 9.00, Play, Summer and Town. 9.30, Film: The Vampire. 10.45, Let Them Live. 11.00, News. 6.00, Today. 6.35, Crossroads. 7.00, Miss TV Times. 7.30, This Week. 9.30, This Week. 10.00, News. 10.30, Cinema. 11.00, Politics and Politics. 11.30, Play, Summer and Town. 12.15 am, Radio 2 News. 12.15 am, Radio 2 News. 12.15 am, Radio 2 News.

**Granada**

11.35-11.40 am, Planting for pleasure. 12.00, Cartoon. 12.45 pm, Thames. 4.25, Another World. 4.55, The Floorstars. 5.15, Comedy Reports. 5.50, News. 6.00, Carnival on the Beach. 6.30, Film: Carnival of the Beasts. 7.30, General Hospital. 7.45, General Hospital. 8.30, General Hospital. 9.00, Play, Summer and Town. 9.30, Film: The Vampire. 10.45, Let Them Live. 11.00, News. 6.00, Today. 6.35, Crossroads. 7.00, Miss TV Times. 7.30, This Week. 9.30, This Week. 10.00, News. 10.30, Cinema. 11.00, Politics and Politics. 11.30, Play, Summer and Town. 12.15 am, Radio 2 News.

**Southern**

12.00, Southern News. 12.05 pm, Thames. 2.30, Women's Hour. 3.00, Play, Summer and Town. 3.30, This Week. 3.30, This Week. 4.00, News. 4.30, Cinema. 5.00, Politics and Politics. 5.30, Play, Summer and Town. 6.00, News. 6.30, Today. 7.00, Radio 2 News. 7.30, Cinema. 8.00, Play, Summer and Town. 8.30, News. 9.00, Cinema. 11.30, Angling. 11.30, What the Papers Say. 11.45, What the Papers Say.

**Tyne Tees**

12.00, Gordon Bailey. 12.05 pm, Thames. 2.25, Let's Go. 3.00, Radio 2 News. 3.30, This Week. 4.00, News. 4.30, Cinema. 5.00, Politics and Politics. 5.30, Play, Summer and Town. 6.00, News. 6.30, Today. 7.00, Radio 2 News. 7.30, Cinema. 8.00, Play, Summer and Town. 8.30, News. 9.00, Cinema. 11.30, Angling. 11.30, What the Papers Say.

**Radio**

5.00 pm, News. Simon Bates. 7.00, BBC Concert. Part 2, National. 8.00, Music for Adolescents. 8.30, Music and Movements. 11.35-12.40, Simon Bates.

**Yorkshire**

11.30 pm, Thames. 1.30, Parkinson. 2.00, Housewives' Handbook. 3.00, Time Tunnel. 3.30, News. 4.00, Play, Summer and Town. 4.30, This Week. 5.00, News. 5.30, Play, Summer and Town. 6.00, News. 6.30, Today. 7.00, Radio 2 News. 7.30, Cinema. 8.00, Play, Summer and Town. 8.30, News. 9.00, Cinema. 11.30-12.00, Chicago Telephone.

**Border**

1.00 pm, Thames. 2.30, Parkinson. 3.00, Housewives' Handbook. 4.00, Time Tunnel. 4.30, News. 5.00, Play, Summer and Town. 5.30, This Week. 6.00, News. 6.30, Today. 7.00, Radio 2 News. 7.30, Cinema. 8.00, Play, Summer and Town. 8.30, News. 9.00, Cinema. 11.30-12.00, Border News.

**Scottish**

1.00 pm, Kiri. 12.05 pm, Thames. 1.00, T.V.U. Your Father Gets Home. 1.30, Housewives' Handbook. 2.00, Time Tunnel. 2.30, News. 3.00, Play, Summer and Town. 3.30, This Week. 4.00, News. 4.30, Cinema. 5.00, News. 5.30, Play, Summer and Town. 6.00, News. 6.30, Today. 7.00, Radio 2 News. 7.30, Cinema. 8.00, Play, Summer and Town. 8.30, News. 9.00, Cinema. 11.30-12.00, Late Cine.

**Ulster**

1.00 pm, Belfast. 12.05 pm, Thames. 1.00, T.V.U. Your Father Gets Home. 1.30, Housewives' Handbook. 2.00, Time Tunnel. 2.30, News. 3.00, Play, Summer and Town. 3.30, This Week. 4.00, News. 4.30, Cinema. 5.00, News. 5.30, Play, Summer and Town. 6.00, News. 6.30, Today. 7.00, Radio 2 News. 7.30, Cinema. 8.00, Play, Summer and Town. 8.30, News. 9.00, Cinema. 11.30-12.00, Late Cine.

**Overseas**

1.00 pm, Simon Bates. 1.30, BBC Concert. Part 2, National. 2.00, Music for Adolescents. 2.30, Music and Movements. 3.00, Radio 2 News. 3.30, This Week. 4.00, News. 4.30, Cinema. 5.00, Play, Summer and Town. 5.30, News. 6.00, Today. 7.00, Radio 2 News. 7.30, Cinema. 8.00, Play, Summer and Town. 8.30, News. 9.00, Cinema. 11.30-12.00, Late Cine.

**Malta**

1.00 pm, Thames. 2.30, Parkinson. 3.00, Housewives' Handbook. 4.00, Time Tunnel. 4.30, News. 5.00, Play, Summer and Town. 5.30, This Week. 6.00, News. 6.30, Today. 7.00, Radio 2 News. 7.30, Cinema. 8.00, Play, Summer and Town. 8.30, News. 9.00, Cinema. 11.30-12.00, Late Cine.

**Algeria**

1.00 pm, Thames. 2.30, Parkinson. 3.00, Housewives' Handbook. 4.00, Time Tunnel. 4.30, News. 5.00, Play, Summer and Town. 5.30, This Week. 6.00, News. 6.30, Today. 7.00, Radio 2 News. 7.30, Cinema. 8.00, Play, Summer and Town. 8.30, News. 9.00, Cinema. 11.30-12.00, Late Cine.

**Iran**

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**Caribbean**

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**Argentina**

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**Uruguay**

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**Bolivia**

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**Colombia**

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**Argentina**



# Export Corridors of the World UNITED ARAB EMIRATES

## Richest state seeks more than oil

Peter Hopkirk

pected \$1,500m this year. The tripling of the price of crude oil in the last quarter of 1973 has brought amazing extra wealth to a country already overburdened, if not actually bankrupted, by riches.

Today this former fishing village is the El Dorado of the lower Gulf. It is besieged by foreign bankers and businessmen, expatriate advisers, and armies of skilled workers from neighbouring countries, all hoping to win a stake in the Abu Dhabi mirage.

Because of this invasion, the hotel crisis in this Arabian boom town is so acute that visitors have to double up, sometimes three executives sharing a room. But no one complains—not even at the harrowing prices charged—for all eyes are on the crock of gold. Moreover, everyone is anxious to be on the coast of the Gulf before the crushing summer heat starts.

In the spring, the temperature can reach 100° F. Under the constitution, Abu Dhabi was to act as the federal capital for the first five years only. Meanwhile a permanent capital would be built in the desert astride the border between the emirates of Abu Dhabi and Dubai, the two dominant members of the UAE. It now seems unlikely that the new capital will ever be built.

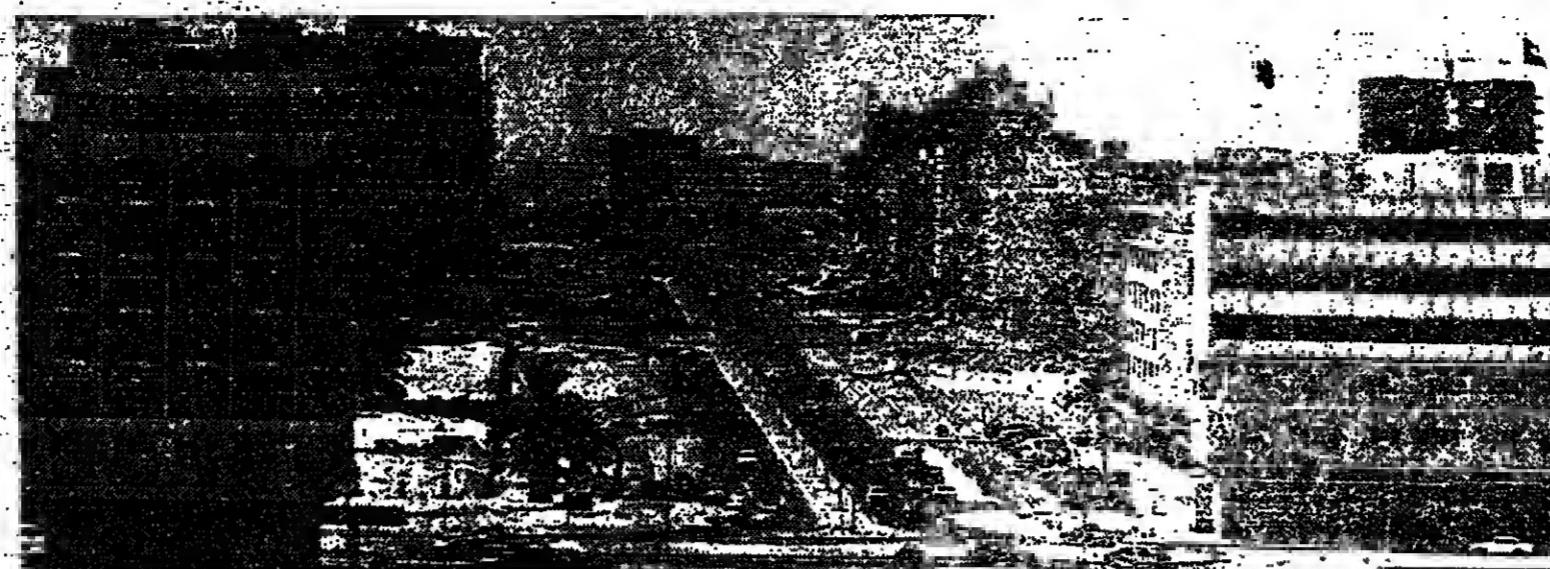
The fast-growing Abu Dhabi, with its high-rise office blocks, its embassies, federal ministries, international airports and cascading municipal fountains, has become the main port of the century this

region, and today it continues to monopolize the export trade of the Gulf.

After all, Shaikh Zayed's oil wealth provides most of the funds for the federal administration—and the development of the smaller emirates, where no oil has yet been discovered. Ajman, Ras al-Khaymah, Umm al-

Qaywayn and Al Fujayrah struck the twentieth century jackpot. Thus began what today is as poor as it is perhaps the most remarkable rags to riches story of Shaikh Zayed.

In the past 10 years, Abu Dhabi's income from oil—today it has grown, like one of those from a few thousand exotic plants which open before your eyes. In the



Abu Dhabi, capital of the United Arab Emirates and El Dorado of the lower Gulf, a strange but impressive city which grows daily out of bleak sands.

great open spaces just back from the dual carriageways, week in Abu Dhabi without much as meeting one native-born Abu Dhabi. It is struggling, as the northern ones are at present, then the sand, as far as the eye can see, rise half-completed buildings. This year alone about 50 are due to be finished.

Among the new tenants are the international banks, and wherever you look they are putting up their nameplates. A few years ago there was only one bank, a branch of the British Bank of the Middle East. But today the capital's fiscal arrangements have advanced a long way since the previous Ruler, Abu Dhabi has been built entirely on oil. Unlike Dubai, and despite its new port, Abu Dhabi has no entrepot trade worth speaking of. Only about 2.5 per cent of its imports are re-exported, against 50 per cent or more of Dubai's. Were someone to find a source of energy to replace oil, then Abu Dhabi could virtually disappear overnight.

To cope with this feverish activity, both in his emirate and in the federal administration, Shaikh Zayed has had to import a large foreign work force, and today more than 7,000 civil servants, wrestle with the mountains of paper work and other problems. They have not forgotten

what happened to their pearl industry in the late 1920s and early 1930s when Iraqis, Palestinians, Egyptians, as well as from the world market with cultured pearls. The Gulf pearl

Zayed's key advisers, which had replaced Britons: Mr. John Butterfield, as its main source of income, collapsed, bringing besides oil and petrochemicals is being pursued in Abu

Dhabi, as well as throughout Iran and Iraq, there are now cement industries, all of which, moreover, hope to offer the world besides oil, its traditional exports.

Tourism, that international cure-all, is being spoken of enthusiastically, although because of the extreme heat and humidity of the Gulf, this would have to be confined to the winter months. A really modern fishing industry, with quick-freeze facilities aboard the other vessels, is another export possibility. Already it is the major occupation of the inhabitants of the two smallest emirates, Umm al Qaywayn and Ajman.

Meanwhile work has started on a cement plant in Al Ain which will use locally quarried materials. Initially

it is hoped that when the present pace of development has levelled out, there could be a market elsewhere in the gulf for Abu Dhabi cement. However, there is a danger of the Gulf region ending up with an embarrassing surplus of cement. In the UAE alone there are two other cement factories going up.

One, being built by Rich and Costain of London in Dubai at a cost of £9m, will yield 500,000 tons of cement annually when completed next year. The other, financed by Abu Dhabi, is being built in Ras al Khaymah, northernmost of the emirates. In other countries Todd, Marketing Manager, around the Gulf, including The Times.

## Trade prospers in smugglers' creek

Half an hour by air up the desolate coast from Abu Dhabi—or 100 minutes by the fast new desert road—lies Dubai, the Hongkong of the Gulf. This flourishing city state, astride its famous Creek, is the second wealthiest of the United Arab Emirates.

As fortunes were, until recently made out of gold, today they are being made from watches, razor blades, medicines, textiles, arms and other desirable goods which leave Dubai in the holds of her dhow fleet. At least 90 per cent of goods imported into the emirate are subsequently reexported, largely to India, Pakistan and Iran.

A high proportion of these goods evade by various traditional and mysterious means, customs officials at the delivery end. Nor for nothing has Dubai been called a "smugglers' supermarket."

Of course the Dubai authorities have no part in the smuggling, and no Dubai laws are broken. As one Dubai merchant explained it to me: "What a man does with the goods he buys in a supermarket is no concern of the management. If he chooses to take them away and smuggle them into another country then that's his risk."

Evading customs means not merely the evasion of duty in India, or wherever the goods are destined, but also the evasion of prohibition laws on luxury goods. The profits are often very considerable on those goods, which are thus doubly desirable.

Not all Dubai's reexported goods become contraband. Large quantities—especially building materials, household goods and foodstuffs—are carried overland to Muscat, for instance, while other goods travel quite legally to India. Some of the goods which found their way to Abu Dhabi by road, however, are now shipped there direct and unloaded at Port Zayed, which was opened in 1972.

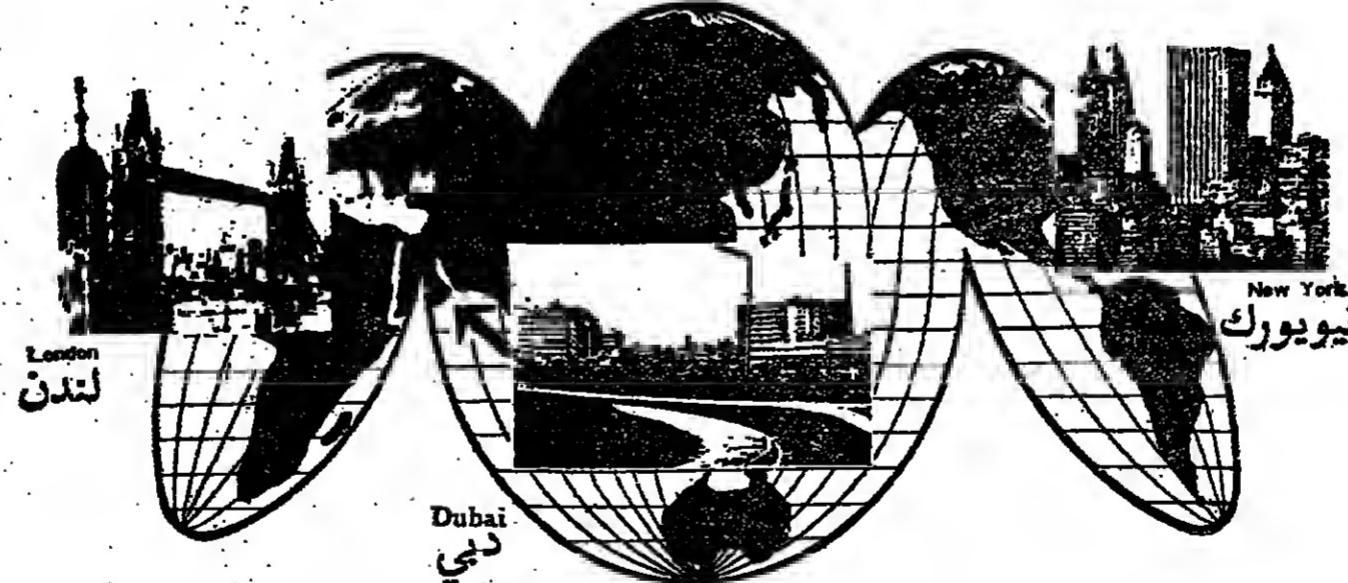
However, the day I left Dubai there were long faces among the dhow crews busily loading their shapeless craft along the Creek. Word had just come through that a Dubai dhow had been seized by Indian customs men with

continued on page II

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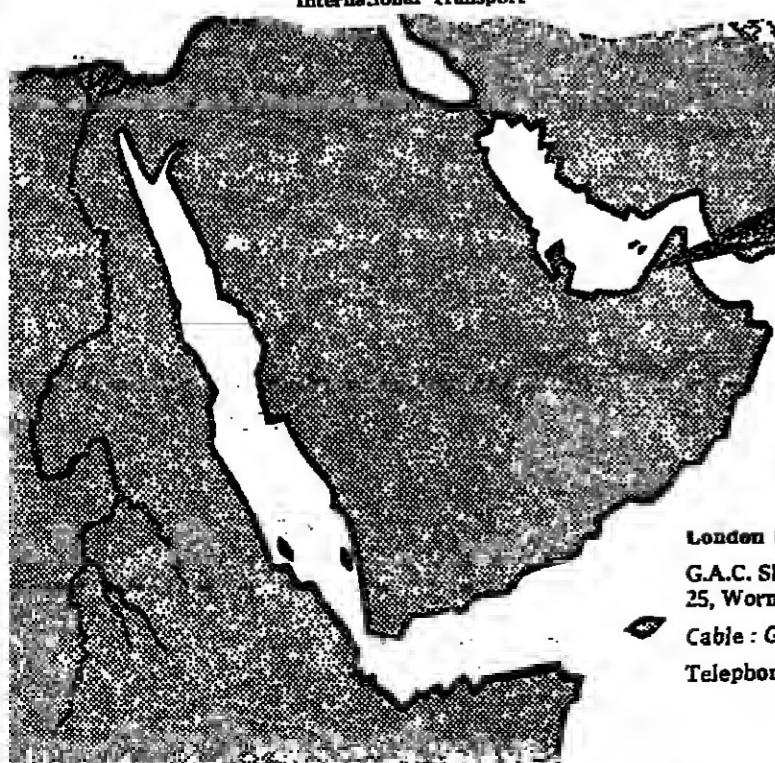
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## Expanding economy will bolster region's importance

by Dr K. G. Fenlon

In some countries, notably Britain and Japan, the basis for successful economic survival has been summed up in the slogan "export or die"; for the United Arab Emirates the slogan might well be "import and live". In Abu Dhabi practically all requirements, whether consumer goods, consumer durables, motor vehicles, machinery, building materials or oilfield requirements, have to be imported. For Dubai, import and subsequent re-export is the lifeblood of our economic existence.

Fortunately for the emirates, there is no balance of payments problem, nor is there any shortage of foreign exchange. Crude oil exports provide abundant foreign exchange and are the mainspring for the development of the economy. Abu Dhabi was the first and is by far the most important exporter of crude oil but now oil is flowing also from Dubai, though in much smaller quantities. Soon Sherjah will join the ranks of oil exporters and several of the other emirates live in hope of oil discovery.

Dubai is unique among the Gulf States as her wealth and economic prosperity were built up by trade long before her oil exports began in 1969 and her predominant activities are still trade, commerce and transport. The difference between the two richest emirates is clearly shown by comparing their import patterns. In Dubai about 43 per cent of the imports consist of consumer goods such as foodstuffs, textiles, household requirements or watches and something like 60 per cent of these imports, including practically all the watches, are re-exported. In Abu Dhabi about 70 per cent of imports consist of constructional materials, machinery, oilfield supplies, and motor

vehicles but only a small fraction, amounting in 1973 to 2.5 per cent, are re-exported.

Imports into the federation as a whole amounted in 1972 to about £250m and in the following year they soared to some £370m. There has been a great surge forward in Abu Dhabi's constructional momentum in the second half of 1972 and have since then though in the previous year it had been less than £50m. Her specialties are foodstuffs and stationery. The statistics quoted follow the usual practice and relate to countries of provenance (the immediate suppliers) and these are not necessarily the country of original manufacture or production. British imports therefore may be a little higher than those given in the tables as some commodities such as books may be listed as coming from Lebanon or other countries to which goods are transhipped, though manufactured in Britain. The amounts involved however are not large.

In the accompanying statistical tables the trends in the import pattern can be seen over the past five years. As practically all requirements in Dubai, Abu Dhabi and Sharjah have to be imported, the volume of imports is naturally geared to the degree of economic activity in the area. The year 1969 was a boom year in Abu Dhabi when constructional activities forged ahead and this accounts for the high level of imports that year.

Activity fell off in 1970 and it was not until 1972 that the earlier level was overtaken. Dubai weathered the doldrums in better shape as she was concerned in re-exporting consumer goods over a wide area rather than building materials and constructional goods. Nevertheless she felt the effects of Abu Dhabi's relapse as that emirate was among her important markets and the rate of increase of her trade slowed down.

Standards of living are now rising rapidly throughout the federation especially among the native-born population. Concurrently the demand for labour has increased and wages of unskilled labourers have more than doubled over the past 18 months in Abu Dhabi. There is an acute shortage of houses, flats and office space.

The United Kingdom leads in machinery, chemicals, cosmetics, stationery, alcoholic beverages and arms and ammunition. Japan has built up a commanding position as a supplier of cars and motor cycles and leads in textiles, building materials, electrical goods and photographic goods. Import of motor vehicles has been a growth market and the percentage provided by Japan has increased steadily over the years from 60 per cent in 1969 to 94 per cent in 1973.

By 1972 Japan had captured 96 per cent of the market for motor cycles. It is now becoming a somewhat unusual sight on the roads throughout the federation to see a car or motor cycle of recent vintage which is not Japanese. Japan, however, has not made any serious inroads into the market for heavy duty and specialized motor vehicles.

The United States is well ahead in oilfield supplies and runs the United Kingdom very close in machinery imports. Among other sup-

pliers there is a considerable degree of specialization. Switzerland, for example, has carved out a large market for her watches worth about £10m a year.

Australia does well in foodstuffs and Iraq in refined oil products due to the proximity of her refineries.

China in 1972 came into the top 10 importers into Dubai with a trade of some £10m though in the previous year it had been less than £50m.

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pliers there is a considerable degree of specialization. Insurance Company buildings are being constructed to meet the demand.

The rising standards of living have already led to a greater demand for all kinds of imported products and this trend is continuing.

These rising standards of living, the increasing population and the immigration of expatriate labour and large-scale development activities such as a new refinery or the liquefied natural gas plant on Das Island make it reasonable to predict that the UAE will become even more important as a market in the coming years.

Activities are likely to spill over to the less developed emirates, especially when the new road systems linking the Persian Coast with the Arabian Gulf Coast are completed and the planned connections are made with the new roads of Oman. These developments should open up new channels of trade and increase the demand for imports of all kinds.

**Development of Services**

With increasing wealth and higher standards of living, there is bound to be a considerable development of tertiary industries, that is those concerned with services, education, health, recreation, finance, insurance, entertainment and leisure occupations. The growth of such activities will require imports of the necessary equipment and supplies as well as building-up trade in services.

Banking services are a case in point. Considerable expansion has taken place in the provision of banking and financial services and at present 65 banks, not including sub-branches, are operating within the federation. Well-known banking names from the United Kingdom, Iran and France are already represented and there are several Arab and locally established banks. Several new banks are about to open. Last year the newly formed Currency Board established a forward exchange market and now operates clearing houses in Abu Dhabi and Dubai.

Other financial institutions expert to the Government of Abu Dhabi are making their appear-

Dr Fenlon is autho  
United Arab  
(Longman) and  
Other Financial Institutions expert to the Gov  
of Abu Dhabi.

Table 1  
Dubai's imports. Leading countries of provenance (million dirhams)

Year	Imports	Share provided by			
		United States	United Kingdom	Switzerland	Hongkong
1973	2341	528	329	281	94
1972	1473	308	200	181	58
1971	1058	182	127	186	56
1970	970	216	65	151	36
1969	922	176	151	105	32

In 1973 other imports in the top ten were Iran (DH 82m), China (DH 81m) and France (DH 58m). China had risen from DH 47m in 1972 and France from DH 33m.

Table 2  
Abu Dhabi's imports. Leading countries of provenance (million dirhams)

Year	Imports	Share provided by			
		W	Japan	Germany	France
1973	1019	280	203	126	72
1972	758	181	104	118	44
1971	469	145	107	26	21
1970	333	144	51	16	16
1969	593	200	115	14	37

In 1973 some of Abu Dhabi's imports, such as textiles, were recorded under Dubai's W.

Table 3  
Main commodities imported into Abu Dhabi and Dubai (million dirhams)

Abu Dhabi	1972	1973	Dubai
Machinery	279	402	250
Transport equipment	84	158	215
Foodstuffs	69	79	274
Iron and steel goods	62	99	199
Textiles and clothing	28	22	153
Refined oil products	25	35	165
Fuel and oil			84

In 1973 some of Abu Dhabi's imports, such as textiles, were recorded under Dubai's W.

## Smugglers' creek prospers

continued from page 1  
India and Dubai. The dhows which take watches and razors blade eastwards now bring back Indian silver in payment. In one Dubai bank a watchmaker gathered piles of silver bracelets being prepared for transportation to Switzerland. The metal of India was still sufficient to many of the bars. With each one worth £2,000, I calculated that the price before me was worth more than £100,000.

One bored-looking soldier with a Lee-Enfield stood over this curio's ransom. I asked a senior bank official whether they were not afraid of a billion robbery. He shook his head: "Where could they take it? There's the Empty Quarter to the south, and if they tried to ship it out by sea we would have them in five minutes. Anyway, it's so heavy that one man could only carry one bar."

The Indian Government has now legalised this traffic in silver, so the only risk to the investor is of a dhow foundering in a storm. But a man who likes to gamble can still try his hand at armchair smuggling by putting money into a smuggling syndicate. Moreover, he can do it with a clear conscience and certainly with no risk of breaking any law — except those he is safely out of reach of. If his vessel gets through, he will probably receive a telephone call informing him that "Aunt Fatima has arrived safely." The rewards, moreover, can be considerable, and are tax-free.

In addition to its reexports and its oil, Dubai has a small portfolio of other exports, including dried fish, which largely goes to Ceylon, and dates to Muscat, Ethiopia, Iran and Somalia. It also exports nearly £50,000 worth of oriental delicacies such as sharkfin, most of which goes to Singapore.

Peter Hopkins

## AL MASAQQI

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Associated Companies

## Fortune turns benign for Sharjah after series of reversals

By Ralph Izard

Driving north along the fast turnpike highway from Dubai there is an endearing roadside boundary sign: "Smile: you are now entering Sharjah". This state of 1,000 square miles within the United Arab Emirates has seen a series of reversals of fortune during the present century but now has much to be happy about. Once more it is living in expectation of an assured income from oil.

Sharjah is the third largest state in the union and has a population estimated at 60,000. With three enclaves at Dibba, Fakkan and al-Sabah on the Gulf of Oman, it is the only emirate to have access to the sea on both sides of the Musandam peninsula. It is the only emirate to have a common boundary with each of the others. On the western shore, its territory entirely encloses that of its northern neighbour, the tiny state of jumairah.

At the beginning of the century Sharjah had more wealth than all its neighbours as the main fine houses of the pearl merchants, still standing in the old town, testify. It was also a prosperous entrepreneur doing a better business than Dubai, drilled for oil both on shore

the south. But hard times came in the late 1920s with the collapse of the pearling industry. Traders also lost heart. The creek which had enabled goods to be unloaded straight into the suk was allowed to silt up. Coastal traffic moved on to Dubai, and the merchants followed them.

In recent decades Sharjah has struggled on with no very visible means of support. There was a modest income from the export of red oxide which is used for lipsticks and other cosmetics. This amounted to about 16,000 tons a year, most of which went to the Golden Valley Company of Bristol, England, but the amount dropped off when continuous burrowing in the mines threatened them insafely.

In the 1930s Sharjah became a staging point for the flying-boats of Imperial Airways. The RAF arrived in 1942 and established a base which gradually grew in size, yielding substantial returns filled with roundabouts and cemeteries. The modern section of the city shows every sign of prosperity. The main street is lined with fine commercial buildings and multi-storey office blocks. The avenues are broad with roundabouts filled with flowers and trees. The capital has a fine jetty with two berths for

ships of up to 10,000 tons. The first-class hotels, the Sheba and the Sharjah Carlton, were finally re-opened when Buttes Gas and Oil of California made a promising strike beside Khan, has 170 rooms, some luxury suites, and offers yachting, a swimming pool and sea bathing.

Sharjah is fortunate that it has an energetic and able administrator in its Ruler, Sheikh Sultan bin Muhammad al-Qasimi. Sheikh Sultan works very long hours and has a habit of dropping in, without warning, on any government department. He feels that he is under pressure. He is the only one of the union's seven rulers who speaks fluent English, an advantage for foreign businessmen.

Development plans are now being worked out with the help of a consultants' firm and a report should be ready in three months. If Sheikh Sultan keeps in character there will be no reckless outflow of funds, but steady, planned progress within the state's financial capacity.

In one respect Sheikh Sultan's planning has already started, with the expansion of the port on which he is especially keen. In 1965, work began on a 2,000-tonne quay which was successfully completed. There are as many as 15 banks.

Over the years various companies have been established. The capital has a fine jetty with two berths for

ships near the capital and

now known as Port Khalid, after the last Ruler, who was assassinated in 1972. A 15m project is now being carried out to increase its capacity so that it can take six ships of up to 12,000 tons. The construction of warehouses and storage facilities has begun, and the whole project will take four years.

A second port so near

Dubai's magnificent facility

may seem an anachronism,

but Sheikh Sultan is con-

vinced it is necessary as part

of his oil industry's infra-

structure and to cope with the upsurge in oil income will bring

more business.

Sheikh Sultan is well

aware that there are possi-

bilities for the development

of agriculture in Sharjah

which has so far been held

up through lack of funds.

The state's enclaves on the

Gulf of Oman—known as the Batina Coast—have good

fertile land and adequate

water derived from the

mountain range which forms

the spine of the peninsula.

To the west of the moun-

tains there are flourishing

villages at Adh Dhaid and

Milaina where there are

experimental farms.

Sharjah may well

considerable tourist poten-

tial, particularly at the little

port of Fakkan, on the

Batina Coast, where the

mountains reach the sea and

cradle a small, deep bay.

There is no hotel there yet

and this must wait until

construction of the mountain

section of the road linking

Sharjah's east and west

coasts is completed.

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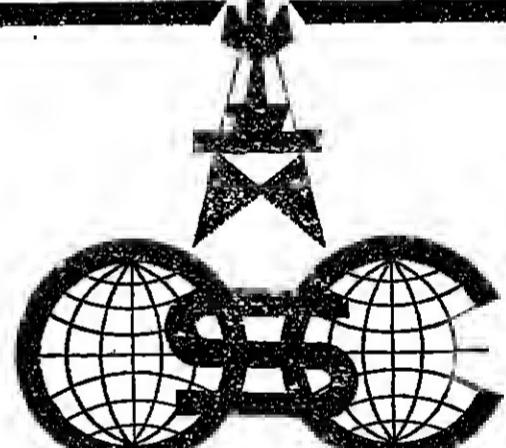
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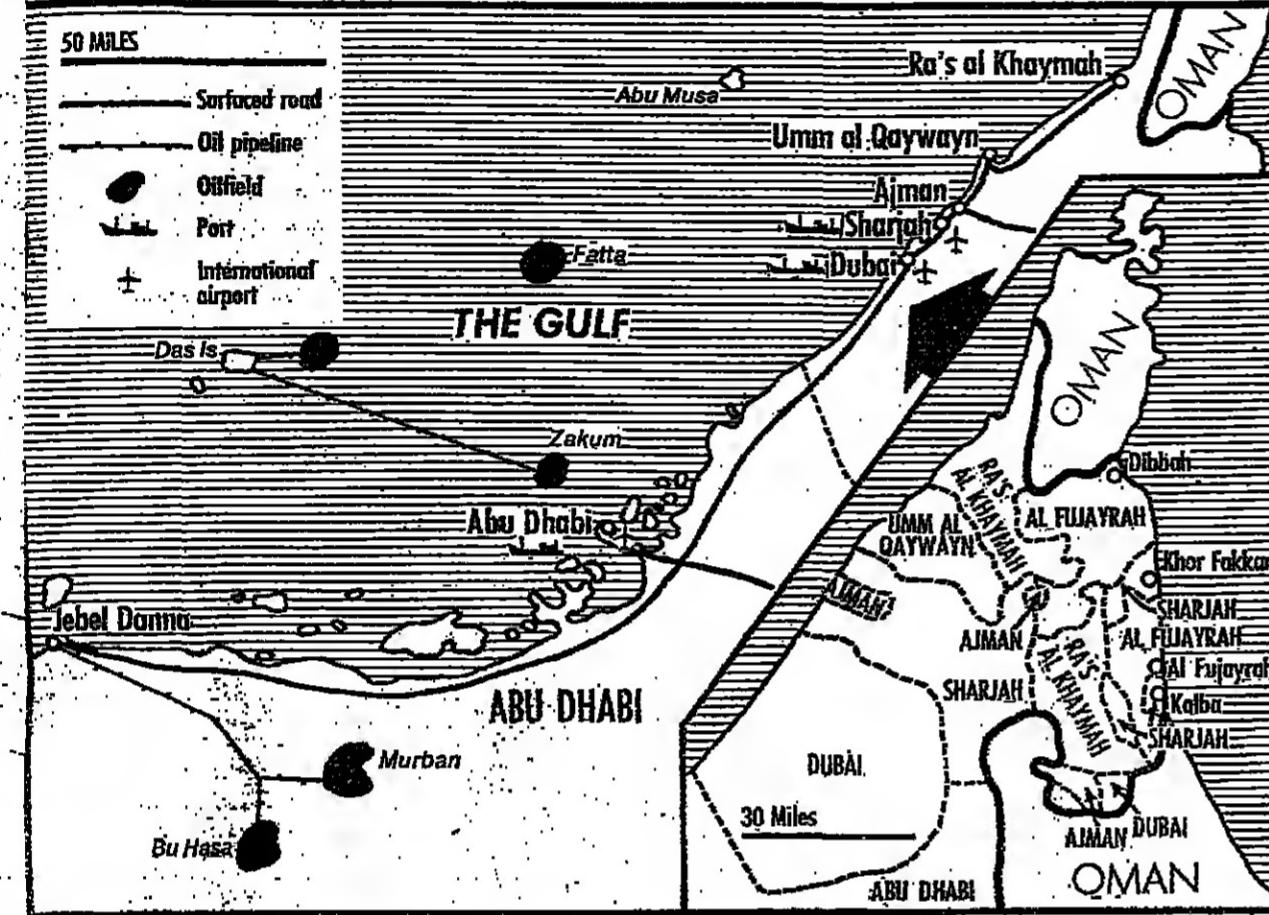
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767 Port Rashid, Dubai  
construction of the largest deep water harbour in the Middle East.

768 Gas Treatment Plant, Bid Boland  
Gas Treatment plant for IGAT, a home which supplies natural gas from Iran to Russia.

769 Dubai International Airport  
construction of the first Jumbo Jet air terminal in the Middle East.

770 Deira Sea Corniche  
6,000 m. sea wall, reclamation of 0 hectares of land and the creation of fishing harbour.

771 Gas Compressor Station, Iran  
cluster station at Tangi Piraz for the AT Iran-Persia gas pipeline.

772 Natural Gas Liquids Plant, Marun, Iran  
paraffin of natural gas liquids using refrigeration techniques.

773 Dubai-Derna Tunnel  
construction of 1,000 m. four-lane highway under Dubai creek.

774 Lube Oil Plant  
in venture with Mohanedi Iran Co. CC as part of the Tehran refinery complex.

1973 Boys School,  
Sultanate of Oman  
Design, construction and equipping of a boarding school near Muscat.

1973 Oil Production Unit, Das Island  
Wellhead separators and hydrogen sulphide removal plant for Abu Dhabi Marine Areas Ltd.

1974 Sports Stadium, Muscat, Sultanate of Oman  
The construction of a sports stadium to accommodate 12,000 people.

1960-74 Site Investigations in the Gulf  
Coastal subsidiary, Foundation Engineering Limited, have carried out investigations on land or over water in Dubai, Abu Dhabi, Oman, Das Island, Iran and Iraq.

1973 Oman Married Quarters,  
Sultanate of Oman  
Design, construction and equipping of living accommodation units throughout the country for married members of the Sultan's Armed Forces.

1973 Dry Dock  
Construction of three dry docks for super tankers, and a ship repair yard in conjunction with Taylor Woodrow.

1973 Das Island, Permanent Accommodation

Construction of 1,364 air conditioned accommodation units plus complete recreational facilities.

1973 Dibba, Permanent Accommodation

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## BANK OF OMAN LTD.

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### LIABILITIES

1972 Db.	Dh.
Authorised Share Capital 27,000 shares of Dh. 100/- each .. .. ..	27,000,000
Issued Share Capital 6,750,000 Ordinary Shares of Dh. 100/- each fully paid .. .. ..	6,750,000
General Reserve .. .. ..	4,500,000
Profit and Loss Account .. .. ..	181,232
Spare Capital and Reserves .. .. ..	11,431,232
Current Deposit and Other Accounts (including provisions for contingencies) .. .. ..	208,693,524
Proposed Dividend .. .. ..	675,000
Confirmed Credits and Guarantees on Behalf of Customers (as per contra) .. .. ..	77,686,891
	298,486,647

### ASSETS

1972 Db.	Dh.
Cash and Current Accounts with Banks .. .. ..	54,919,124
Money at Short Notice .. .. ..	9,946,304
Deposit Accounts with Banks .. .. ..	28,024,477
Advances to Customers, Bills Discounted and Other Accounts .. .. ..	121,267,033
Investments .. .. ..	576,703
Premises and Property (net book value) .. .. ..	6,066,115
Liability of Customers for Confirmed Credits and Guarantees (as per contra) .. .. ..	77,686,891
	298,486,647

SAIF AHMED AL GHURAIR  
Chairman

ARDULLA AHMED AL GHURAIR  
Director and General Manager

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## Abu Dhabi reluctant to restore full production after cutback

by Roger Vielvoege  
Energy Correspondent

Like all fairly small producers along the Gulf coast, Abu Dhabi is anxiously awaiting the outcome of long and complex negotiations between the international oil companies and the Governments of Kuwait and Saudi Arabia over the host government's participation in those companies' valuable concessions in those countries.

The Abu Dhabi Government has opened preliminary talks with the two big producers on its territory, the Abu Dhabi Petroleum Company (ADPC) and Abu Dhabi Marine Areas (ADMA). But it is thought that little progress has been made and meetings between the two sides have merely been to keep in touch with developments in Saudi Arabia and Kuwait.

Uncertainty also arises from the Abu Dhabi Government's militant stand over the use of the oil weapon against Israel's supporters. While other Gulf states have been preparing to restore production to the levels before the output restrictions were imposed last October, Abu Dhabi has shown a marked reluctance to give the operating companies permission to get back to normal.

Serious doubts have arisen over whether the Government will allow the long-term production plans of the ADPC and ADMA to go ahead as planned or will instead impose its own, less generous, production schedules.

The future course of the Abu Dhabi oil industry is of vital importance for the main oil-consuming areas of the world. It is one of the newer producing nations and its 21,500 million barrels of known reserves would allow output to be dramatically increased. In addition, Abu Dhabi's oil is of high quality with a low sulphur content which makes it particularly attractive to Japanese companies facing growing demands from environmentalists to reduce the sulphur content of atmospheric emissions by industrial oil consumers.

In 1964, Abu Dhabi's output was just over nine million tons a year. By 1970 it had risen to more than 33 million tons a year while last year, despite the production cuts, it was about 62,300,000 tons.

Before the outbreak of the war between Israel and the Arabs last October, production in Abu Dhabi was running at an average of 5,300,000 tons a month. Had there been no interruption in production this rate would have provided an annual total of more than 64 million tons.

The companies, faced with an ever expanding demand for crude, had planned to increase output to three million barrels a day by 1978 and five million barrels a day by 1980. It now seems unlikely that these targets will be reached on the time schedule envisaged by the companies and there is a good chance that production will never be allowed to attain these high levels.

Government's new attitude

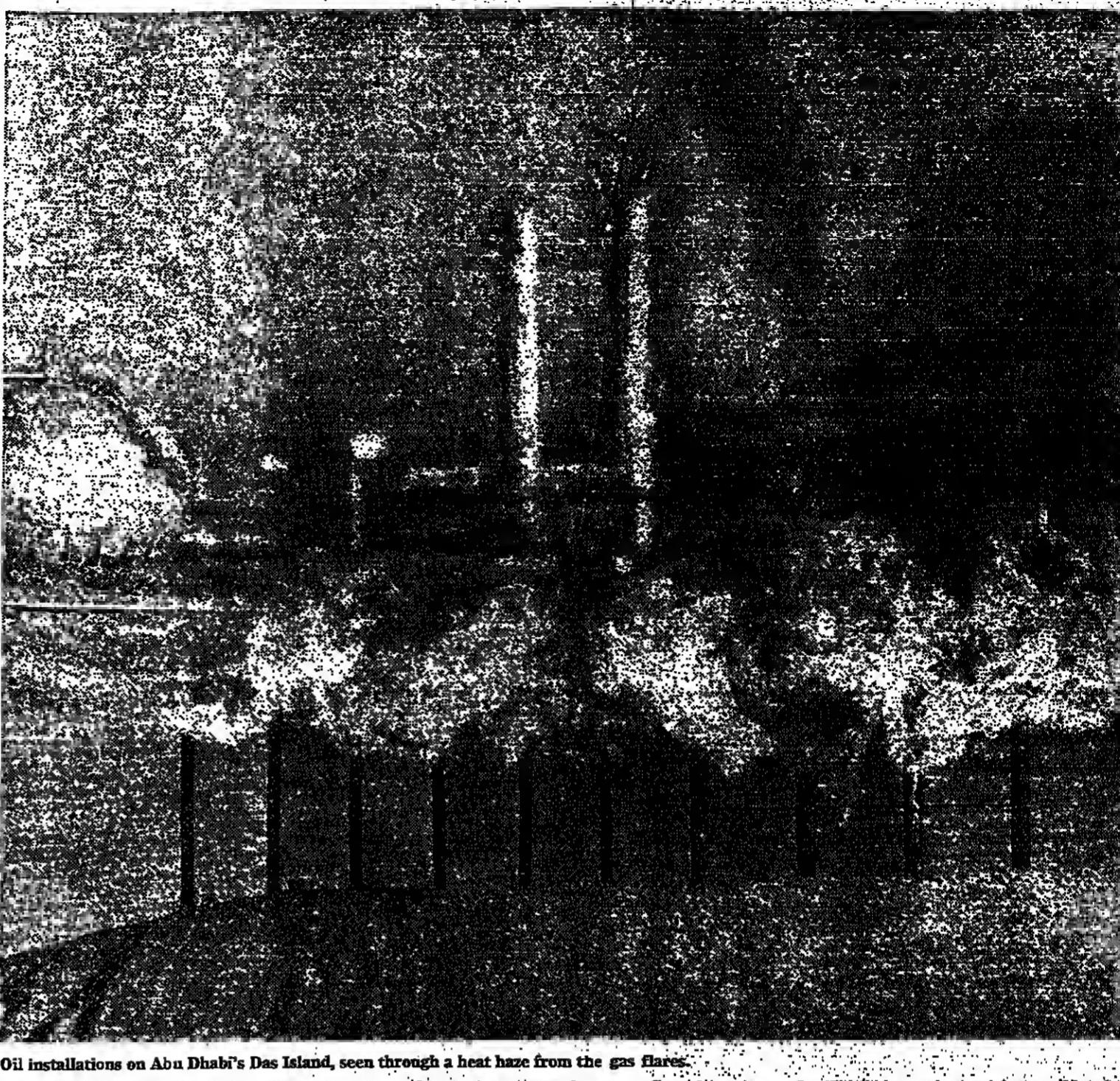
The most significant indication of the changed attitude of the Government to production increases came during a recent visit to Abu Dhabi by Mr Geoffrey Stockwell, managing director of Abu Dhabi Petroleum and the Iraq Petroleum Company.

The Ruler, Shaikh Zayed, told Mr Stockwell that production cuts would be lifted but output would not rise to a level above the national interests of the country. This is very much in line with the attitude to oil that emerged during the supply crisis. Abu Dhabi was the first state to impose an embargo on deliveries to the United States and has taken a hard line in the course of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) on the restoration of production levels.

While it may take several months for the situation regarding future production levels to become clear, it will also be some time before the question of state participation is settled. The two matters are linked since the Government will find it difficult to pronounce on production levels until it knows the size of its shareholding in the production companies.

Under the terms of the participation pact agreed in 1973, the Government acquired a 25 per cent stake in both companies which would have risen to 51 per cent in stages by 1982. The government's stake in Abu Dhabi Petroleum was acquired at the expense of Shell, British Petroleum, Compagnie Française des Petroles, the Near East Development Corporation (a joint subsidiary of Exxon/Mobil) which held 23.75 per cent of the company each with the remaining 5 per cent held by the Gulfian interests.

The situation in Abu Dhabi Marine Areas is more complex. For many years the company was two thirds owned by British Petroleum and one third by CFP and produced oil from the offshore Zakum field held by CFP, piped to loading and storage facilities on Das Island. But CFP, partly because of a need to raise large amounts of capital to finance developments in other parts of the



Oil installations on Abu Dhabi's Das Island, seen through a heat haze from the gas flares.

world, decided to sell off some of its excess crude oil long term—probably 20-year—supply contract.

There is a growing feeling that this will be the best way out of the confused participation situation, particularly since this formula has worked so well in Iran. Abu Dhabi could then find itself completely in control of its own oil and lessen the country's dependence on the foreign oil groups for its vital supplies. But after lengthy negotiations the deal was shelved mainly because of the lack of financial stakeholdings. The final stages of the negotiations coincided with the first round of participation talks in which the Abu Dhabi National Oil Company acquired a 25 per cent holding in the concession.

Even the conclusion of an agreement for a 60 per cent stake would make the country considerably richer. The recent agreement between Qatar and Shell Qatar, and

the companies, in return for a lump sum payment, would add between \$2 and \$3 to the value of each barrel bought from the Government.

A lump sum payment would have to be made to cover all participation oil sold since January 1, 1973, through December 31, 1974.

Even though the oil companies will buy back the oil at the end of the contract period, the price will be fixed by Abu Dhabi after the October meeting.

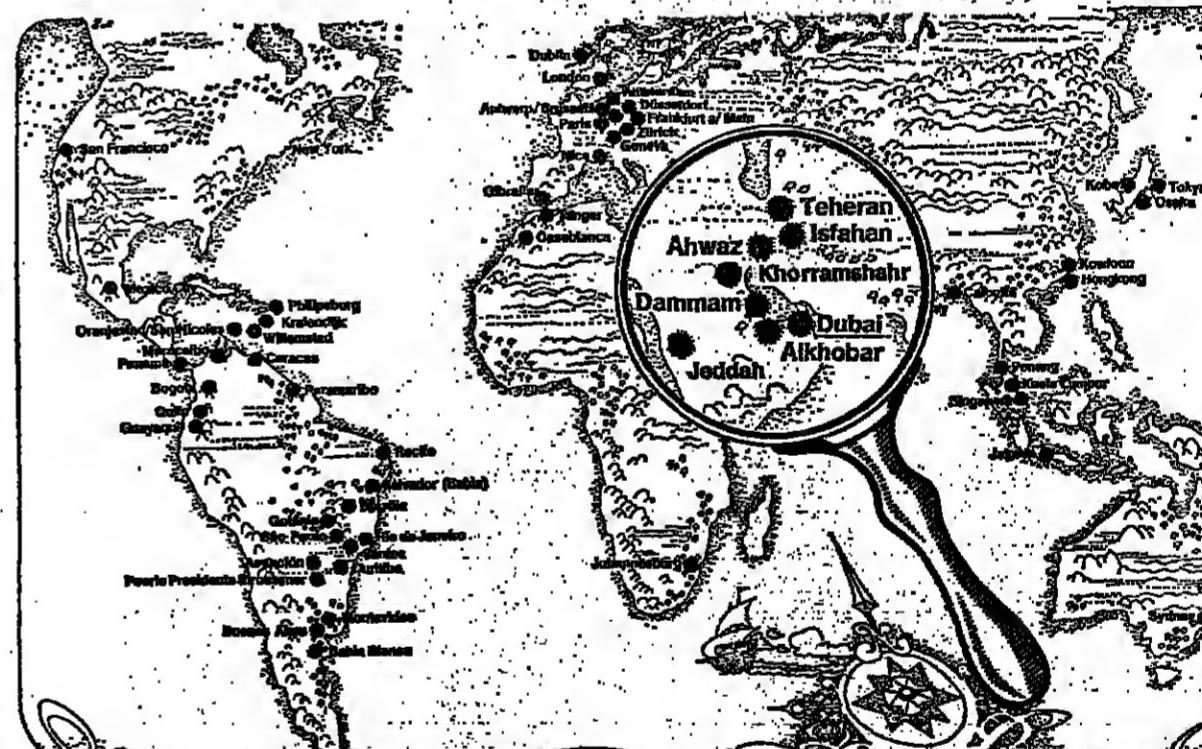
Oil from the Umm Demi field (37 to 37.09 d° API gravity) is shipped to the world pricing system.

Das Island commands a posted price of \$12 a barrel. The higher

oil prices were underpriced and Murban crude (39° API) was lifted since January 1, 1973, through December 31, 1974.

Whatever happens, Abu Dhabi can be assured of a premium in terms of government receipts, in cents per barrel, through Jebel Dammam.

Introduction of a sulphur market for oil companies for the posted price of \$12 a barrel, up to 1972, revenue \$12,563 a barrel.



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## Valuable spin-offs for latecomer in oil stakes

For oil men in the state of Dubai remains a haven of calm in the Gulf, free at present from the complex and seemingly never-ending negotiations over government participation in the companies' concessions. Visiting company executives from other parts of the Gulf are often surprised to find that the main effort in the oil life of Dubai is to exploit existing discoveries and continue the search for new reserves.

Compared with its neighbours in the Gulf, Dubai is a newcomer to the oil-producing business and its exports are well below those of the more established producers. But the state's long history as a trading area is producing valuable results in other directions.

Not only the oilmen but the representatives from the agencies that provide all the equipment needed to find oil, put it into production, and maintain the flow, find the freer atmosphere of Dubai far more congenial than that of the oil companies. This comes at a time when there has been a quickening in the pace of the gradual moves to coordinate oil operations throughout the UAE. Abu Dhabi is committed to a policy of participation in the concessions of the major producing companies. This was at a time when there has been a quickening in the pace of the gradual moves to coordinate oil operations throughout the UAE.

Although Dubai was not a member of OPEC it gained the full benefit from the decision of the major producers to set prices uniformly. Posed prices for oil from the Fazeh field have now risen to more than \$14 a barrel.

### High hopes of cash flow

Dubai, like all the Gulf sheikdoms during the late 1950s and early 1960s, had high hopes of striking a real cash flow from oil. As the established yard on the banks of the Creek and arealising offshore production informs an area of the oiliness that is destined to expand in the Gulf as more attention is paid to the extraction of offshore re-

Dubai's only major source of oil revenue is from the fish field, about 60 miles off the coast, which was discovered in 1966. Production has been running at about 300,000 barrels a day.

Conoco, operating on behalf of Dubai Marine Areas (jointly owned by Compagnie Francaise des Petroles et Hispanoil, the Spanish oil group, and holding 50 per cent of equity), which Continental Oil (Conoco) holds a 30 per cent subsidiary of the West German Wintershall Co (S

carrying out the exploration, production and trading operations).

While there has been no official move by Dubai to copy the participation demands made by its neighbours, many people in the oil industry think that a new shareholding will come once this delicate question has been finally settled in the surrounding oil producing states. Nobody believes that Dubai will be able to resist the pressures for acquiring a stake in the industry at least equal to those of the other Gulf states.

The greatest of these pressures could come from within the United Arab Emirates itself. Dubai is not a member of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) but recently Abu Dhabi transferred its membership to cover the whole of the UAE. Abu Dhabi is committed to a policy of participation in the concessions of the major producing companies. This comes at a time when there has been a quickening in the pace of the gradual moves to coordinate oil operations throughout the UAE.

Although Dubai was not a member of OPEC it gained the full benefit from the decision of the major producers to set prices uniformly. Posed prices for oil from the Fazeh field have now risen to more than \$14 a barrel.

There is no limitation on the size of tanker that can

use the facilities at Fazeh. Texaco (10 per cent) and Deutsche Bahn (10 per cent) bit the other parts of the Gulf, unable to take on a full load because of the water depth to construct a pipeline to the other terminals, fill up shore where a conventional tank loading terminal and storage facilities could be even the bulk of the oil is lifted directly by the members of the consortium.

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shore where a conventional tank loading terminal and storage facilities could be even the bulk of the oil is

lifted directly by the members of the consortium.

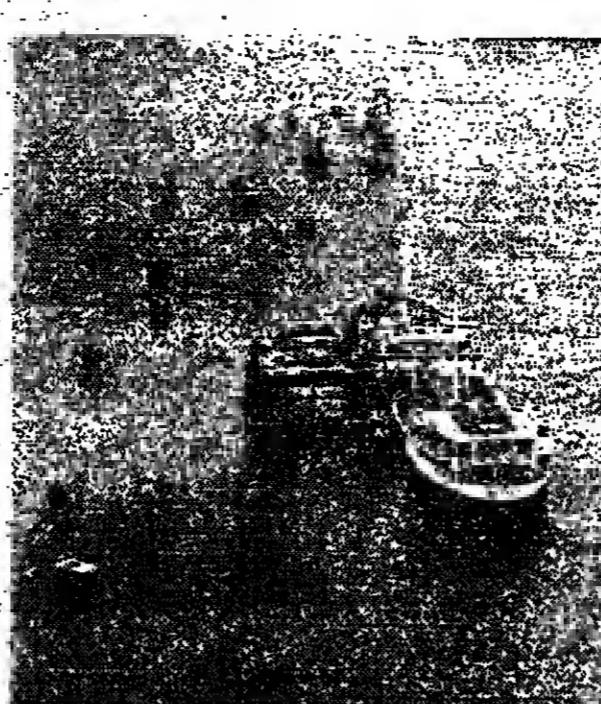
Production was seriously affected last October when there was a major fire in which the oil had been discovered. Tanker loading buoys were installed close to the producing platform and will pump directly into the tankers.

Offshore loading techniques are well developed but if the field is to maintain a regular rate of production considerable storage is necessary so that oil can continue to flow when the weather prevents the tankers from coupling to the loading buoy. While the field was in the initial stages of development and volumes were only about 100,000 barrels a day an old tanker was converted into a floating storage unit. But if production was to be raised to the level of 450,000 barrels a day a different method of storage was needed.

A completely new type of offshore storage unit was designed and built by the Chicago Bridge Co. Three steel tanks were built in the shape of inverted champagne glasses and each capable of holding 500,000 barrels of oil. The tanks, known locally as the khazzans, sit on the sea bed with the neck of the glass protruding through the water and having a production deck on top. As oil is pumped into the tank sea water is forced out through vents in the bottom.

The oil and water do not mix and the system, despite some earlier doubts on the part of environmentalists, has not proved a pollution hazard.

There is no limitation on the size of tanker that can



Aerial view of Das Island tanker terminal.

### Better output expected

In addition to drilling new production wells, Dubai Petroleum has installed a six-pile platform on the field to house facilities to inject 340,000 barrels of water into the structure each day. A substantial improvement in output is expected once the water injection facilities are working at full capacity.

Dubai Petroleum, under the terms of its concession, has relinquished about 25 per cent of the offshore area. So far there has been no attempt by the Dubai Government to reallocate this.

A new field has been located by Dubai Petroleum about 15 miles south-west of the Fazeh field. It was found during a wildcat drilling programme in October 1973, but work on plotting the exact size of the discovery has been hampered by the acute shortage of offshore drilling rigs in the Gulf. With offshore areas in other parts of the world making considera-

ble demands on the available drilling equipment, there is already a list of about 18 wells for the year and are scheduled to reach 200,000 barrels a day by the end of the year. Oil is being loaded directly into tankers and a barge capable of storing 580,000 barrels of oil has been floated in. There are plans to build a permanent production and storage complex on Abu Musa.

Legal action against buyers of oil from the Abu Musa field has been threatened by Occidental Petroleum which has been unsuccessfully disputing the ownership of the concession. Occidental holds concessions over Umm al Qaywayn and Ajman. In Ras al Khaimah the Vitrol group of Holland has started an exploration programme after successful prospecting efforts by Shell and Union Oil.

R.V.

## Natural gas will be shipped to Japan

In June, 1976, a strange-looking tanker is scheduled to set out from Das Island in the Gulf on a 15-day voyage to Tokyo Bay. The specially-designed tanker will be carrying 125,000 cu metres of natural gas in liquefied form from Abu Dhabi to the plants operated by the Tokyo Electric Power Company.

Exporting natural gas from Abu Dhabi to Japan is the most important LNG project under construction. Abu Dhabi has massive reserves of natural gas but like so many oil and gas producing countries has a limited home market. Japan, on the other hand, is desperate to obtain ample supplies of this pollution-free fuel in its efforts to clean its atmosphere.

Before the advent of natural gas the only way of exporting the product was by pipeline and there are no markets within the pipeline network of Abu Dhabi. Exporting the gas has become a feasible proposition only with the perfection of the techniques of turning the gas into a liquid; shipping it in specially designed tanks, and regassing it in the consuming country.

**Many technical difficulties**

Work has already started on the most complex part of the \$1,000m LNG chain—the plant on Das Island that will take some 550 million cu ft of gas a day and liquefy it. This presents considerable technical problems since the gas has to be cooled to -160°C before it will liquefy.

In the early LNG chains in other parts of the world, scaling up the liquefaction plants to handle large quantities of fuel presented many technical difficulties. Technical troubles have now been overcome and plant designers are confident that the new generation of liquefaction plants will be free from technical snags.

The plant on Das Island is being built for the Abu Dhabi Gas Liquefaction Company. The Abu Dhabi National Oil Company has a 20 per cent holding in the operation and the other shareholders are Mitsui (30 per cent); British Petroleum (25.86 per cent); Compagnie Francaise des Petroles (15.33 per cent); and Bridgestone (4.44 per cent). Recently the Abu Dhabi National Oil Company has made it clear that it wants to increase its stake in the project.

BP is acting as the coordinator for the project and the main contractors are Eastern Bechtel Corporation and Chiyoda Chemical Engineering and Construction Company. The gas feed stock will come from the Umm Shaif field through an 18-mile pipeline to Das Island and there will be a 15-mile pipe bringing in gas from the Zakum Field. The obvious choice of Das Island as the site for the liquefaction plant and shipping terminal has presented considerable problems for the contractors.

This covers an area of less than one square mile and is already crammed with crude oil production, storage and shipping facilities. The lack of space is critical during the construction stage as many and the other shareholders are BP (33.33 per cent), Chiyoda (16.66 per cent), Bridgestone (5 per cent), Mitsubishi (16.66 per cent), and Mitsubishi Heavy Industries (16.66 per cent).

LGSC has chartered three new LNG carriers again equipped with specially-insulated tanks to maintain the sub-zero temperatures from shipowners Gotmar Larsen.

The plant will consist of two independent units each with a liquefaction capacity of 1,500,000 tons annually. But the total annual output of the entire plant will be 2,100,000 tons of liquefied natural gas; 950,000 tons of propane and butane and about 200,000 tons each of light distillate and sulphur.

The contractors plan to build the units on steel subframes in packages of up to 250 tons. Moving such large units has presented unusual problems which have been solved in an unconventional way. They will be loaded on to barges that float on a cushion of air using the hovercraft principle and will be towed out to sea.

Sloping ramps have been constructed on the island and tractors will haul the hover barges as close as possible to their final location point. Two 150-ton cranes will then lift the units onto prepared foundations.

Liquefaction plants require a number of preliminary processing units. When the gas comes from the offshore fields it has to be compressed to between 750 psi to 800 psi to make it suitable for liquefaction. Purification then has to take place to remove hydrogen sulphide and carbon dioxide.

The power requirements of the refrigeration compressors in each unit total more than 100,000 kW. The compressors are driven by condensing steam turbines. A new sea water desalination plant is being constructed on the site to provide the fresh water necessary for the successful operation of the turbines.

**Storage capacity needed**

Storage capacity is also needed so that the plant can continue operations during the intervals between the departure of one tanker and the arrival of another.

ADGIC is building the two biggest LNG storage tanks in the world for this purpose. Each tank will be 83 metres in diameter and 33 metres high with a storage capacity of 150,000 cu metres each.

So that the liquid gas can be maintained at -160°C each of the tanks has a double skin. The inner lining is made of nickel steel to withstand the cryogenic temperatures. Between the two skins the outer carbon steel skin is a metre thick layer of Perlite insulating material.

Storage is also needed for the petroleum gases and the distillate. Two 50,000 cu metre tanks are being built to receive propane at -46°C. Butane will be held at -6°C to two 40,000 cu metre tanks. Storage for the distillate will be two 30,000-ton tanks and an area is being set aside to stockpile 40,000 tons of sulphur.

A separate company, the Liquefied Gas Shipping Company, has been formed to handle the transport of the gas to Japan. Mitsui has a 45 per cent holding in the company and the other shareholders are BP (33.33 per cent), Chiyoda (16.66 per cent), Bridgestone (5 per cent), Mitsubishi (16.66 per cent), and Mitsubishi Heavy Industries (16.66 per cent).

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	30,000-upwards 10%

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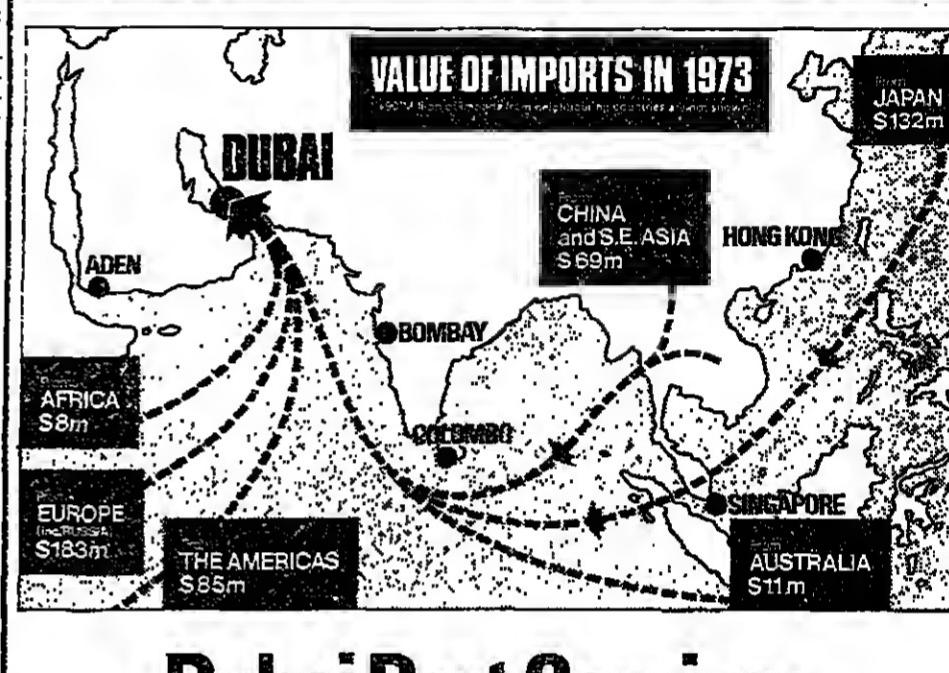
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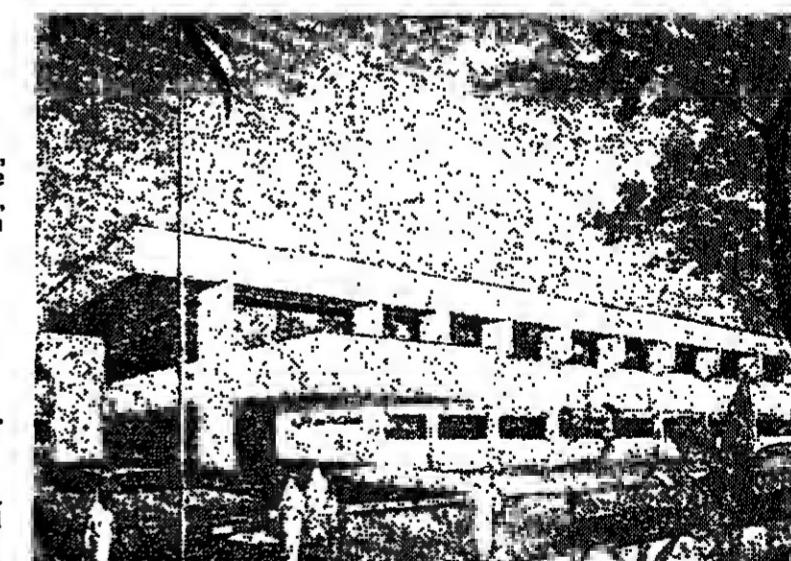
### Commercial Radio and Colour Television

The Dubai Broadcasting Station is a commercial radio station, operating on 3 frequencies in the medium wave band. 1 in the s.w.b. The coverage area is: U.A.E., Bahrain, Qatar, Iraq, Kuwait, Oman, Saudi Arabia, Cairo, Syria, North and South Yemen, Jordan and the Lebanon. The frequencies are:

1480 KHz (203m) 600 Kw (medium wave band)  
1250 KHz (240m) 50 Kw (medium wave band)  
1106 KHz (271m) 10 Kw (medium wave band)  
6040 KHz (49m) 10 Kw (short wave band)

There is an 8-hour daily programme in English on 1106 KHz, borrowed from the Arabic transmissions, also a VHF stereo music transmission 18 hours daily on 92 meg. VHF.

The Colour Television Service will start in December, 1974. Operating on 2 UHF channels and 1 VHF channel. This will cover the U.A.E., Coast of Oman, Qatar, Bahrain, Kuwait, and the Eastern Coast of Saudi Arabia. Two monthly magazines produced, one in Arabic and a separate one in English. Both carry adverts.



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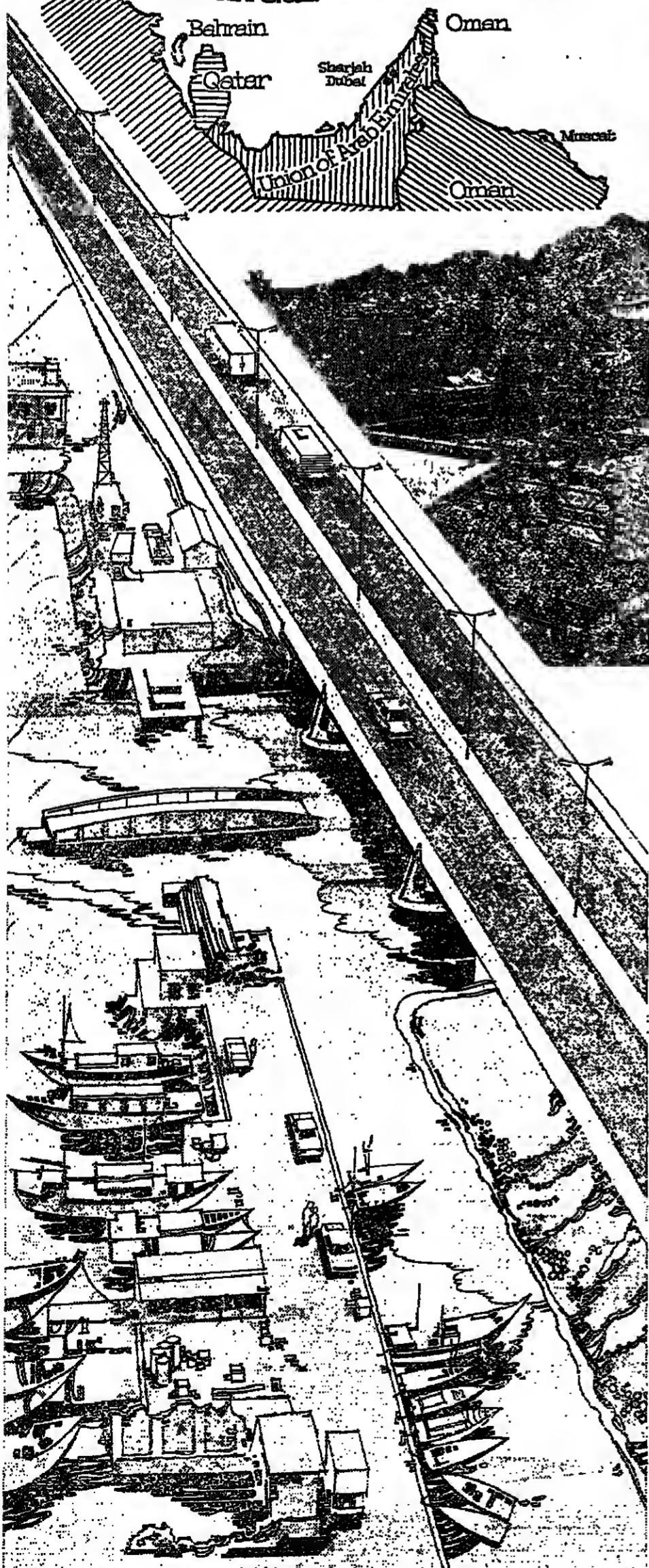


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## *Oil demands transform ancient harbours*

by Peter Hill

The discovery of oil, its exploitation and the revenue derived from its sale has provided the United Arab Emirates with an opportunity to transform their ancient ports into modern complex links with the rest of the world and to provide a basis for the establishment of a more diverse social and industrial infrastructure.

While modernization and development has taken place or is taking place at virtually every port in the UAE the most extensive and ambitious project has been undertaken at Port Rashid in Dubai at the instigation of, and with the close involvement of the Ruler, Shaikh Rashid bin Said al Maktum. Oil was discovered in Dubai only in 1966 with production beginning three years later in the offshore Fateh field but the emirate had established itself as the main centre of commerce in the Gulf area several years before.

Indeed, for centuries the creeks which form an integral feature of the coastal landscape in the lower Gulf have provided useful natural harbours for small vessels plying between the ports along the Gulf coast and further afield to Africa and India. Since the beginning of this century Dubai has been a regular port of call both for freighters and passenger ships, one of the factors which established it as a centre for the valuable entrepot trade. Dubai has also become a centre for the gold trade with vessels making regular trips to India and consignments flowing in from Loodoo and Zurich.

Traditionally a shipping and commercial centre, Dubai was well placed to remain in the forefront of expansion. This began in 1954 when, because the entrance to the creek was silted up by constant sand move-

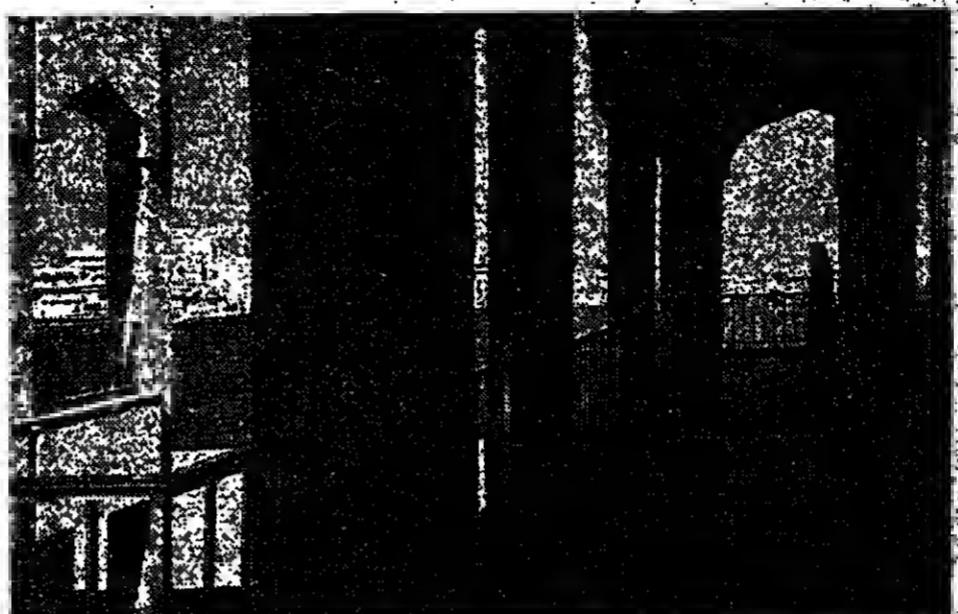
ments which prevented entry for completion last November by larger ships, work started on widening and deepening the channel. This work, together with improvement to wharfage facilities, led to a rapid growth in the volume of lightering trade by 1964. The Ruler then decided an artificial deep water port was needed to help Dubai's economy.

Studies carried out by Sir William Halcrow & Partners led to a contract being placed with Comain Civil Engineering for the first stage of the port development. This involved the construction of a four-birth deep-water harbour which because of the increase in shipping movements was enlarged to 15 berths in 1969 while a sixteenth is planned to accommodate oil tankers.

The £24m project, which fuel and gas oil to bunkering also embraces two long points on eight of the deep-breakwaters, was scheduled water berths. In addition to

the deepwater berths, Port Rashid has 2,000ft of quay-side, between two or the main quays which is designed for use as intermediate berths for lighterage engaged in local trading.

A large volume of the goods which arrive at the port are for transhipment and 30 days storage is covered by the wharfage fees which are among the lowest in the Gulf area and the fact that breakage and pilferage are also low has helped to establish the port's reputation. On the shore side of the harbour, a large area of reclaimed land has been allocated for cargo storage. Twelve of the deepwater berths have steel-framed transit sheds while the other three, designed for handling bulk cargoes, do not require transit sheds. The covered storage area at Port Rashid amounts to some 22 acres.



The Creek at Dubai seen from the Ruler's office.

## More wharves to serve expanding trade

In Abu Dhabi, the first stage of the £15m port development programme at Port Zayed was opened in June, 1972, with a capacity of four large ships. The project involved the construction of 1,800ft of oil wharves together with the dredging of a four-mile navigation channel. All the berths for the breakwater and the retaining wall was imported from Ras al-Khayam by barge and involved 500,000 tons of rock.

Other developments are taking place at Sharjah at Mina Khalid where a £15m oil storage facility is under way to accommodate six ships of up to 12,000 tons and will be supported by extensive warehousing. Another emirate of the Gulf coast, Ras al-Khayam some years ago laid the foundations for a new artificial port which almost certainly will be developed and 17 deepwater berths.

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development is under way to enlarge port facilities there so that it will be able to accommodate six ships of up to 12,000 tons and will be supported by extensive warehousing. Another emirate of the Gulf coast, Ras al-Khayam some years ago laid the foundations for a new artificial port which almost certainly will be developed and 17 deepwater berths.

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## The smugglers' dhows carry varied cargo

by Tim Owen

Entrepot trade is a convenient and all-embracing description of the activities which have motivated the merchants and traders of the bustling and thriving port of Dubai under the shrewd and business-minded Ruler, Shaikh Rashid bin Said al Maktum, who has managed the affairs of Dubai since 1958.

Many of these activities were legitimate, others only so far as they were part of the export trade of Dubai, because they involved the smuggling of goods and commodities into other countries. Nevertheless, Dubai being a free port, the import and export of such goods and commodities was legal in Dubai.

By far the most lucrative and extensive of these activities was the smuggling of gold into the countries of the Indian sub-continent, India, Pakistan and Ceylon, where the demand for gold and the price of gold opened vistas of substantial profits for the gold smuggler. The basis of this demand is a social one, as it has been the custom over the centuries in the Indian sub-continent for savings to be made in the form of gold, particularly gold ornaments for women.

The parlous state of local currencies in recent years has if anything increased this demand for gold. The traders and dhow owners of Dubai swiftly moved into this market where at times 100 per cent profits could be made. Gold was imported into Dubai by air in the form of gold bars from the great banking centres of Europe, such as London and Switzerland.

Crates of gold bars were off-loaded from BOAC and Gulf Aviation aircraft at Dubai in a manner the casualness of which would have given a security officer at Heathrow Airport an apoplectic fit, and put into temporary storage in banks in Dubai. Finally, after having passed through various hands, the gold was loaded on to dhows in Dubai creek. These dhows were fitted with special high-speed diesel engines, capable of a speed of 25 knots or more, thus outstripping local customs patrol vessels.

Ships of the Royal Navy on the look-out for arms smugglers in the Southern Gulf could always identify the gold smugglers, whose activities were no concern of theirs anyway, by the fact that they had a disconcerting way of drawing away when challenged and pursued. Only when they entered the territorial waters of the country for which the gold was destined did these activities become illegal and therefore hazardous.

Nevertheless these hazards could be mitigated by insurance policies, one of which was the element of speed. Another method was slightly more devious. To encourage their initiative and zeal, cus-

toms officers received a proportion of the value of the masses of the Indian sub-sold gold which they co-ordinated, particularly the successfully intercepted. A Pakistani, who would pay useful countermeasure to this theft, his life's savings to dhow skippers for passage and illegal entry into these states to be intercepted by the authorities.

Having paid their fare they would be jam-packed into dhows in conditions of squalor for the sea passage to the Gulf. Some would die on the way, their bodies being thrown over the side, while the survivors, unfeeling by the experience of the trip, would be put ashore at night on a desolate stretch of desert coast to fend for themselves where others would succumb.

Though gold smuggling has been the most lucrative smuggling activity operated from Dubai, it has been by no means the only one. The attitude in Dubai is "if you want it, we supply it". It is estimated that well over half Dubai's exports, other than gold, go secretly into other countries, probably amounting to more than £300 million annually.

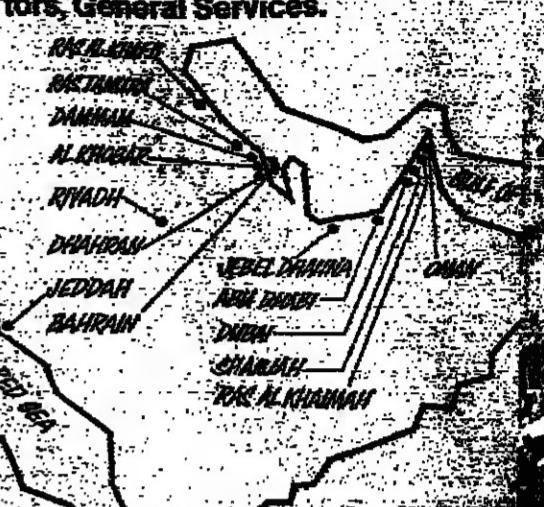
Arms smuggling is one of the oldest smuggling activities in the Gulf, and in this Dubai has played its full part, but in this as in all other forms of smuggling, its attitude has always been commercial, not political as in the case of arms smuggling from Saudi Arabia and Iraq. Most Arabs in this part of the world hanker after, if not a private army, at least a modern firearms, and Dubai sees to this need.

Much of the arms traffic has been into the Sultanate of Oman. Arriving by air or sea, some weapons find their way overland by way of the Buraimi Oasis into the Sultanate and others by sea across the Barimah coast or through the port of Sur, a traditional arms smuggling centre. Some arms are also smuggled into southern Iran by sea.

The high duty imposed on the entry of luxury goods into Iran has provided a profit-

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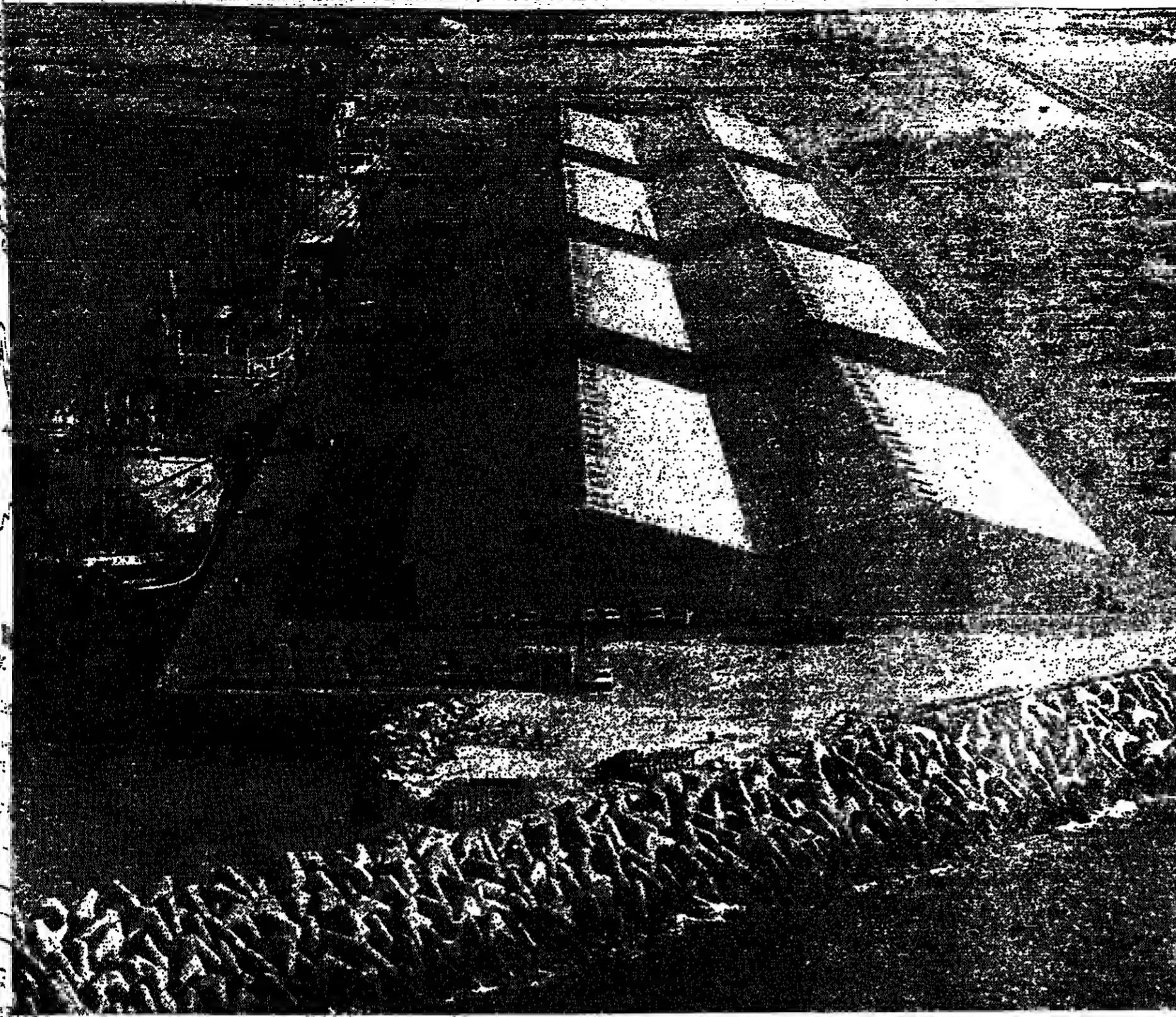
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Rashid, Dubai's new deepwater harbour, to which will shortly be added one of the biggest dry docks in the world.

## DUBAI: Massive ship repair complex on reclaimed land

Peter Hill

Two days after Christmas an agreement was signed which finally started work on the construction of a massive ship repair complex in Dubai, costing about £91m and designed to accommodate the 15 ships in service, envisaged for the foreseeable future, the Dubai scheme represents one of the most imaginative and ambitious civil engineering projects undertaken in the East.

Dubai scheme to some is complementary to the dry dock facility being constructed in o although the two will competition for the available in the o-Persian Gulf. The scheme is being developed by the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries with the balance from other sources, the Dubai scheme is developed by the Dubai City Council alone.

### Agreement for first stage

Last September Shaikh Hamdan bin Rashid al Maktoum, chairman of the Dubai Dry Dock Company, signed an agreement for the first stage to go ahead. This included the construction of a 4,000-metre breakwater and ground preparation for the construction of the necessary support buildings for engineering

stores, general services and maintenance offices.

The buildings will be sited on reclaimed land close to the deep water harbour of Port Rashid which was completed in 1972. The facility will include three dry docks which will extend into the enclosed waters of a new harbour. The middle dock will be 525 metres long and 100 metres wide and will be able to accommodate a tanker of one million tons deadweight.

Plans for the Dubai complex began with studies undertaken by the New York naval architects John J. McMullen which indicated that by 1975 there would be a requirement for a vast new ship repair facility in the area. The feasibility study report was followed by a letter of intent from the Dubai authorities to the two British companies. Sir William Halcrow and Partners were retained as consultants for the contract.

organized by Lazard Brothers on behalf of Lloyds and Midland banks and the Eurodollar loan of \$110m organized by Lazard and American Express International Bank Corporation acting on behalf of a syndicate of 26 banks representing eight countries. Both loans are being guaranteed by Shaikh Rashid.

### Service offered must be good

In theory therefore the loss of a ship's revenue will be reduced. But owners will be careful to watch the development of the facility and in particular the success of the training scheme for dockyard staff which is being established at Dubai since ship repairing represents a new departure for the country.

Both the Dubai and the Bahrain projects were commissioned before the full effects of the production cut were felt and it may be that the basis for calculations used in assessing the demand for the facilities has been undermined.

Nevertheless the docks can expect business from the developing fleets of the Arab world during the next decade while the major tanker com-

panies whose vessels are engaged in a steady service be-

tween the Gulf and the major consuming countries are likely to find the new dock at Dubai an attractive possibility—provided that the service it offers is good.

Because the docks are close to the loading terminals, tankers will be able to enter with their tanks clean and fully loaded of gas after ballast voyages from Europe, Japan or the United States and the location of the Dubai complex will mean the minimum of deviation from a vessel's route.

In theory therefore the loss of a ship's revenue will be reduced. But owners will be careful to watch the development of the facility and in particular the success of the training scheme for dockyard staff which is being established at Dubai since ship repairing represents a new departure for the country.

There is a lack of adequate dry dock facilities for the large oil tankers plying between the major consuming countries of the world and the Persian-Arabian Gulf and if an attractive arrangement on the route is provided, and if the experience of the Lisboa concern in Portugal is any guide, Dubai dry docks can expect a prosperous future.

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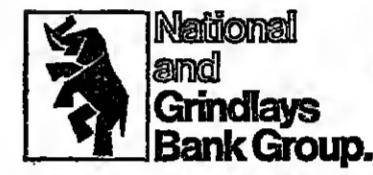
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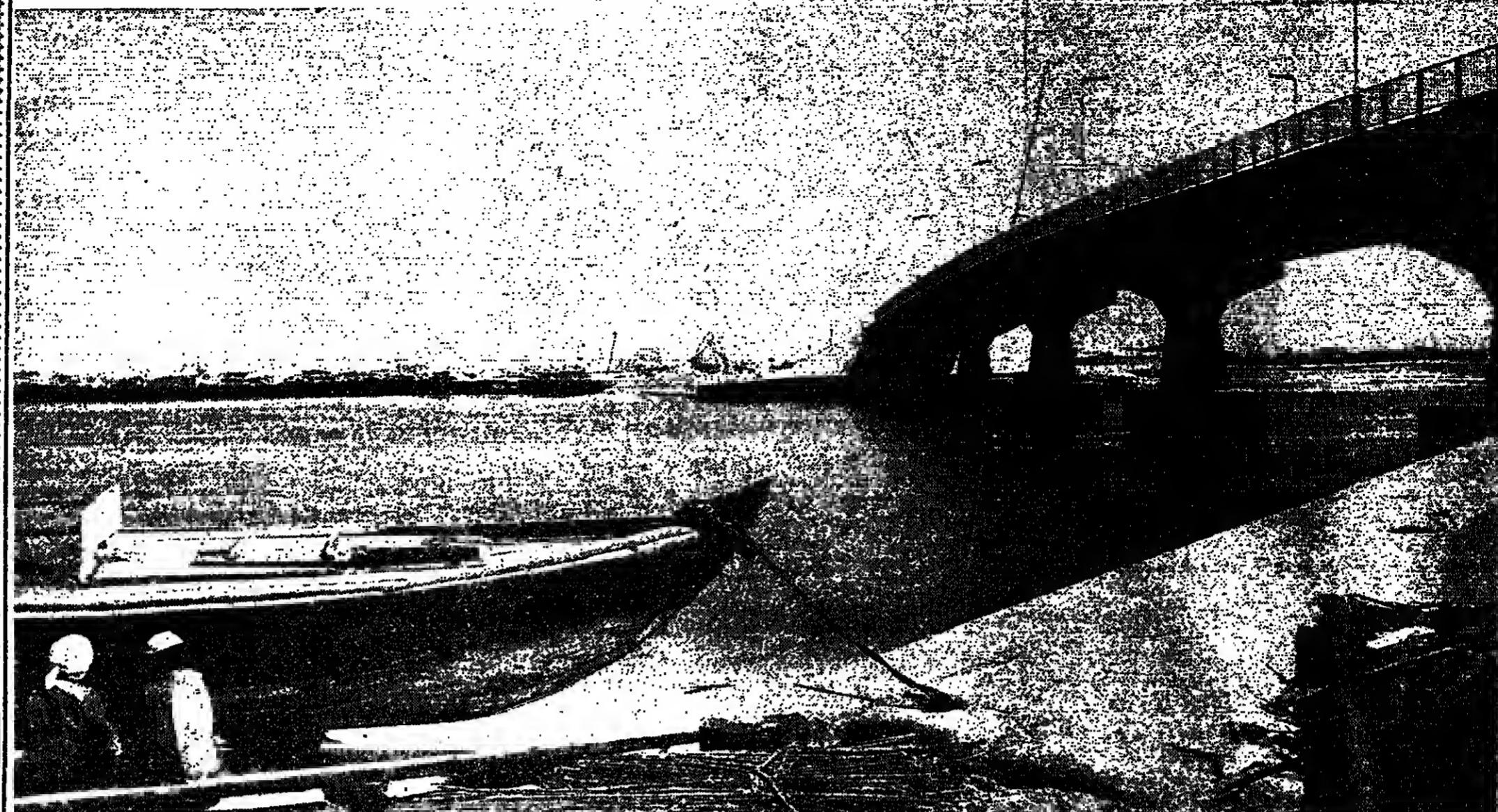
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The fine new bridge across the Creek at Dubai. A tunnel is also being dug near the entrance to the Creek to filter off some of the rapidly growing commercial and domestic traffic.

## Sights set on making Dubai a Free Port and business centre of Gulf

by Ralph Izzard

The immense scope of the plans for making Dubai the paramount entrepot and industrial centre of the Gulf, dwarfing the efforts of other states, has been outlined by Maha al Tuq, UAE Ambassador to Britain, in an interview with *The Times*.

For many years the ambassador has also been a valued adviser on development planning to Shaikh Rashid bin Makrum, Ruler of Dubai and Vice-President of the UAE. Regarding the facilities to be offered, the ambassador said the term "Free Zone" was no longer applicable. Sights had now been set on making Dubai a Free Port. There are to be two "free" industrial zones, one for storage and light industries

### Free storage to avoid delays

Merchants will also be allowed free storage space for 20 days in the warehouses that line the port's jetties. The purpose is not only to save money, but to avoid time-wasting delays by speedier handling of goods. Local merchants had previously been given 30 days' free storage, but cutting down the time limit meant that more space would be available which would encourage merchants from other Gulf states to use Dubai's facilities for their imports and reexports.

### Possible deal with India

The ambassador indicated that a deal may be made with India for the exchange of Dubai oil for Indian iron ore. McDermott, who already have large offshore construction interests in Dubai, were also considering the manufacture of oil pipelines at Jebel Ali in conjunction with the mill.

The ambassador said the industrial zones behind the port had two purposes: bulk storage, and catering for light industries. The Japanese had shown particular interest in establishing electronics factories, and their skills would be of value in servicing vessels using either the port or the dry dock.

Land in this zone would be offered to companies at a purely nominal rental. These concerns whose activities were of obvious benefit to Dubai and thus to the UAE economy as a whole, by absorbing labour and imparting technical skills, might well be offered sites free of charge.

Storage capacity would be built up to very large proportions.

Another project is for a £6m cement plant, the largest in the United Arab Emirates.

Two new power stations would be built at Jebel Ali. The larger would be a UK undertaking, supplying a large area of the emirates. The second would be built by the Dubai Government and would help to meet local industrial and domestic requirements.

Costa Civil Engineering reported to be concerned with £100m worth of construction business in Dubai, are also understood to be moving their headquarters to Jebel Ali.

The ambassador said that to improve urban amenities it is now proposed to provide houses with piped gas. Also under consideration is a plan to supply complete sections of the town with piped air-conditioning from a central source. A pilot scheme in the United States had proved successful.

The dry dock and general industrial expansion would necessitate the building of an extra residential area for about 600 European and American families. Water supplies were sufficient at present. Agricultural and horticultural irrigation would be augmented by supplies from the sewage system now being built. Extra water would be needed eventually; in four or five years, and a plant to desalinate seawater would then be built.

Finally, the ambassador disclosed that serious thought was being given to another big project to build an offshore artificial island to serve as a loading terminal for the largest supertankers. The island would be made near the Dubai Petroleum Company's Al Fataf field which lies about 20 miles off the mainland. The island, on reclaimed land, not platforms, would be 400 acres in area. It would offer vessels a depth of 20 fathoms (120ft), which he considered sufficient even for million-ton supertankers.

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The United Arab Emirates is a fast developing area and taking this present trend into consideration we have placed an order for 10" 3 high 4 stands roughing Mill driven by a 450 h.p. Motor and reduction Gears and a finishing Mill 9" 2 high alternative 3 stands driven by a 400 h.p. Motor with reduction Gear.

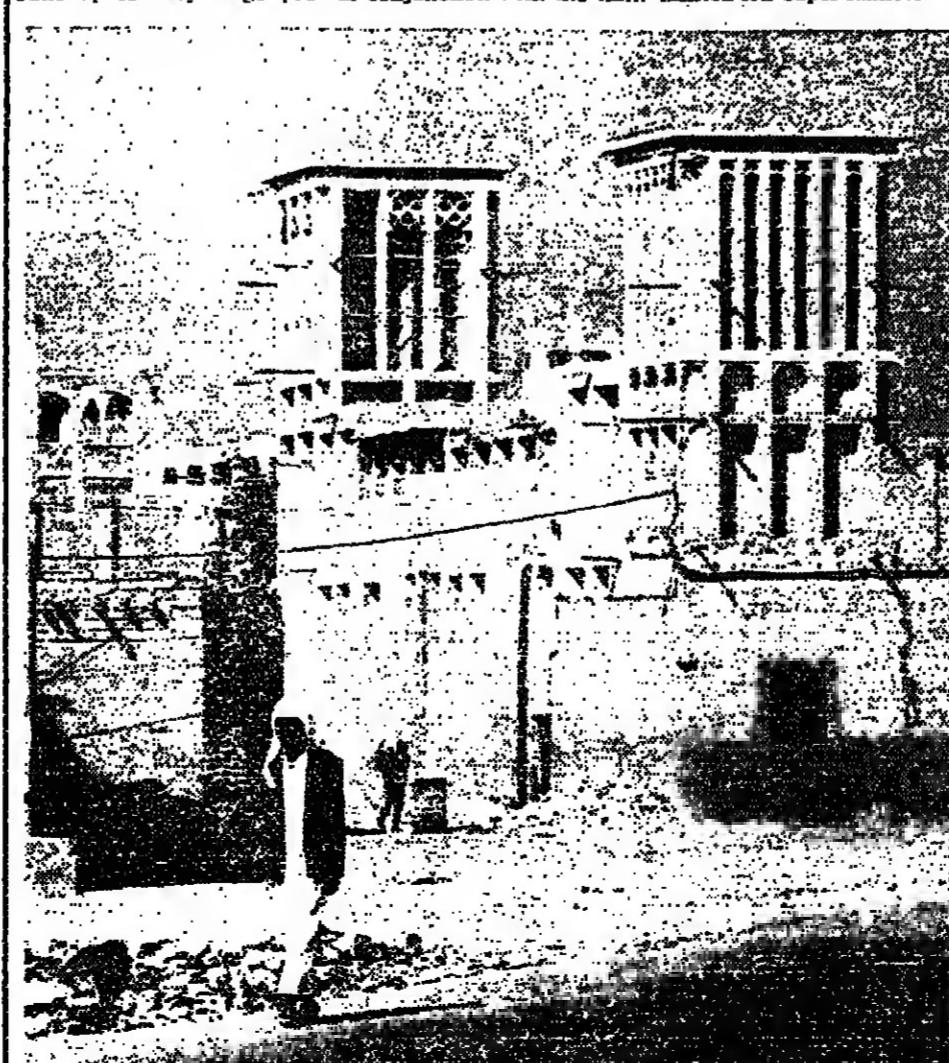
We expect our new Mill will be ready for production early next year and it is estimated the production will be about 80 tons per day. Because of this considerable increase in production facilities, it will be essential to expand the potential markets, not only in the United Arab Emirates but in the Sultanate of Oman and other neighbouring countries.

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Old houses in the town of Dubai where merchant families still live. Shaikh Rashid has ordered that some must be preserved as part of the country's history. The rooftop "boxes" are an early form of air-conditioning designed to catch a breeze coming from any direction.

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## Cold houses and winter crops aid agriculture's growing role other

by Tim Owen

Winter cultivation of vegetables in the open, and refrigerated greenhouses for the summer—such is the pattern of agriculture as developed in the United Arab Emirates on the southern shores of the Gulf, where the methods employed in temperate climates are stoned on their heads.

The two problems facing agriculture in the UAE are excessive heat for much of the year and a permanent shortage of water. Artificial means have therefore to be used to create the basic conditions for agriculture. Fresh water either has to be brought in from elsewhere or obtained by methods such as desalination of sea water, both of which are costly in men and money.

Artificial methods also have to be used for growing vegetables outside the brief cool winter season, and these again are costly. However as the alternatives are the import of fresh fruit and vegetables from Lebanon and elsewhere, and the expense involved when measured against the financial background of these oil-producing states makes these methods a viable enterprise.

The state of Ras al Khaimah, lying at the eastern extremity of the UAE on the southern coast of the Gulf, close under the massive mountains of the northern Hajar range, is climatically the best endowed of all the emirates for agriculture, in which a high proportion of the population is engaged. It not only receives the greatest amount of the meager winter rainfall that falls along the coast, but it also has the benefit of the run-off from the Hajar mountains.

It has for a long time been the source of winter-grown vegetables for the towns along the coast. In 1955 an Agricultural Trials Centre, aided financially by the Trucial States Council, was opened at Diggadee, 20 miles inland from Ras al Khaimah town, to improve agricultural methods. The centre has developed steadily from modest beginnings and now has an agricultural school, experimental farm, veterinary clinic and livestock farm.

The Emir of Ras al Khaimah, Shaikh Saqr, has always shown great interest in the centre and the development of agriculture in the state, and set an example by sending his son and heir, Shaikh Khalid, to study agricultural methods in the United Kingdom. Sons of farmers are encouraged to enrol in the school, and free land is offered to those who wish to start their own farms after completing their training.

The many private farms, irrigated by well water, which have benefited from the help and advice of the trials centre, including the introduction of fruit and vegetables not previously grown in the area, now produce during the winter most of the vegetables normally grown in temperate climates, as well as tropical and semi-tropical fruits such as mangoes, pawpaws, bananas, citrus fruits, grapes and pomegranates.

Tobacco is also grown, but mostly for local consumption. Livestock breeding is playing an increasingly important part in farming. Great efforts are being made

to improve stock by cross-breeding, and a milk pasteurization plant has been installed.

Ras al Khaimah has national greenhouses, and always exported agricultural produce to its neighbours, many times the yield of field-liners, improved strains of seeds, and better farming methods.

Agriculture is playing an increasing role in the economy, and its produce is more widely exported than those from conventional greenhouses, and by means of air-trucks, improved strains of seeds, and better farming methods.

The results are astonishing. Yields of 70 tons an acre for tomatoes are higher than those from conventional greenhouses, and have been greatly increased.

Ras al Khaimah has

distributed to local farmers

in bring further areas under cultivation. Yields per acre

have been greatly increased

in the area are also making

great efforts to develop agriculture wherever and by

whatever means possible.

New life is taking on in Ras al Khaimah. What then are the prospects of extending this situation in the export market? Other states being taken into account this the UAE

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In the construction of

international airports and

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play as large a part as sound

economics. Nevertheless,

the wealth created by the oil

industries is both attracting

immigrants from these states

and raising the standard of

living of the inhabitants.

In a few years eating habits will

change drastically and there

will be increased demands

for different types of food.

Those who were nurtured

on a diet of dried dates,

dried fish, rice and goat

meat on high days and hol

days, will expect milk, fresh

fruit, vegetables and in

creased quantities and vari

eties of meat, with the nota

ble exception of pork. The

demand is therefore coming

and these imaginative

costly agricultural projects

are the groundwork to meet

this demand.

Fishing, much more than

agriculture, has been a tradi

tional occupation of the

Arabs of the coast, both for

pearls and for fish. The

great fleets of dhows that

used to go out in the pearl

trading grounds each August

from Kuwait, Bahrain and

the Trucial Coast no longer

exist, the trade having been

killed by the cultured pearl

industry of Japan, but local

fishing has continued and

dried fish is traded with the

tribes of the interior.

As in the construction of

international airports and

ports, prestige is apt to

play as large a part as sound

economics. Nevertheless,

the wealth created by the oil

industries is both attracting

immigrants from these states

and raising the standard of

living of the inhabitants.

In these regions the main

limiting factor is the lack of communications

as they have been cut

off from the rest of the UAE

by the Hajar mountains and

the sea route has provided

the best means of communica

tions. Now roads are being

built. Unlike the rest of the

UAE this is an area of

mountains, deep valleys and

a narrow coastal plain. Cul

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and these are irrigated by

well water, the water table

being about 8ft below the

surface. In the inland valleys

the date gardens are irrigated

by fountains. The run

off from the Hajar moun

tains provides substantial re

erves of underground

water. Tropical fruits, tobacco, onions, asparagus, tomatoes and peppers are grown among the date gar

dens.

Smaller agricultural pro

jects have been started in

Sharjah and some of the

smaller emirates, but these

care largely for local needs.

There always has been a

limited export of agricul

ture produce from Ras al Khaimah. What then are the prospects of extending this situation in the export market? Other states being taken into account this the UAE

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off

Ralph Izzard gives sketches of three leading businesses which point up the wide-ranging trading interests of the Gulf

## Brothers whose 'biggest small store' just grew

Mohammad bin Massood and Sons is possibly Abu Dhabi's most powerful private business with wide-ranging interests. It is now owned by three brothers: Ahmed Massood, who is chairman of the Abu Dhabi Chamber of Commerce and a member of the Abu Dhabi Legislative Council; Khalid Massood, who is deputy chairman of the UAE Federal Council and director of the Abu Dhabi Telephone and Telegraph Co.; and Abdulla Massood, who has not entered politics.

The founders of the firm, in 1958 the brothers opened a branch of their father Mohammed's stevedoring company. Then 10,000 ton cargo ship which travel agency represents Air France, Lufthansa, Sabena cement importing business and Egyptair. Their company has been concerned with Iraq and Pakistan building contractor for Abu Dhabi's Great Mosque, the areas as far away as South Korea. The Massoods remain very much a sea-loving family. They own an aluminium factory for turning extruded schools, blocks of flats and many private villas. For their own pleasure they have converted dhows, yachts and speedboats for Jiddah, where they became water-skiing parties. Abdulla is famed along the coast for his ability to catch fish with his bare hands.

One of the most prosperous firms in Dubai is Galadari Brothers. The three brothers, who are the present owners, are Abdul Rahman Galadari, Abdul Wahab Galadari and Abdul Latif Galadari. They also have an ice cream factory which manufactures the products of Persia coast in the latter years with the inclusion of commercial agencies and additional lines in general merchandise.

Today the firm has a subsidiary, Galadari Engineering Workshops, whose marine fabrication branch

alone employs 400 people. The brothers also own the cinema and a plastics factory intercontinental Hotel, originally scheduled to open in January 1975 with 335 rooms, containers and toys and an extrusion plant for various gauges of pipes.

They also have an ice cream factory which manufactures the products of Persia coast in the latter years with the inclusion of commercial agencies and additional lines in general merchandise.

Today the firm has a subsidiary, Galadari Engineering Workshops, whose

marine fabrication branch

is already being extended to provide an additional 320 rooms.

Also the brothers have founded the Dubai Bank with a share capital of £1.2m. Shareholders are: 10 per cent Wells Fargo; 10 per cent Lyons & Co under licence.

Feasibility studies are now well under way for the expansion of the business.

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